The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,603.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
including postage	"	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	"	28 0
including postage	"	38 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	"	15 0
including postage	"	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	"	6 0
including postage	"	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	"	0 4
Back Numbers	"	0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... " 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 " "
Third and succeeding 3 " "
In the native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each —Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WODEHOUSE—April 7th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Lieutenant Charles Wodehouse, Staff Corps, of a Son.

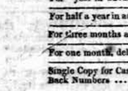
BENGAL.

BIRTH.

GRINLEY—April 4th, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of W. H. Grinley, Esq., C. S., of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

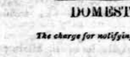
Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th		Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
" Muscat	8th	22nd	" Bushire	23rd	6th
" B. Abbas	11th	25th	" Lingah	28th	9th
" Lingah	13th	27th	" B. Abbas	30th	11th
" Bushire	16th	30th	" Muscat	4th	13th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	19th

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., Commander Jr. Avery, will be despatched as above on 19th April.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on ..... 10th and 25th.

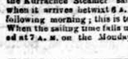
The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 450 tons, 80 H. P. Commander R. Taunton will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is usually despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the first, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	2	16	Leave Calcutta	1	15
" Carwar	5	18	" Bimlipatam	4	18
" Mangalore	8	17	" Vizagapatam	4	18
" Cannanore	9	18	" Cocanada	5	19
" Calicut	10	18	" Madras	9	23
" Cochin	12	19	" Negapatam	10	24
" Tuticorin	13	20	" Cochin	14	28
" Colombo	14	20	" Colombo	15	28
" Galle	17	23	" Tuticorin	17	29
" Negapatam	19	24	" Cochin	21	30
" Madras	23	27	" Calicut	25	30
" Cocoanada	25	29	" Cannanore	27	31
" Vizagapatam	25	30	" Mangalore	28	1
" Bimlipatam	26	30	" Carwar	28	1
Arrive Calcutta	29	3	Arrive Bombay	29	4

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUR," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander Patterson, will be despatched as above, at noon on 19th April.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th or 16th instant, calf at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neighcrrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—THE FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorna.	Oolwa.	Mandwa.	Karanja.	Dhurumtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	3 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class ...	0 12	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class ...	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 9 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th October, 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, in the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Saturday.	Cochin	Saturday.
Rotnagherry	Sunday.	Beypore	Sunday.
Vingorla	Sunday.	Calicut	Sunday.
Honawar	Monday.	Cannanore	Monday.
Carwar	Monday.	Mangalore	Tuesday.
Compta	Tuesday.	Compta	Wednesday.
Cannanore	Wednesday.	Carwar	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	Wednesday.	Goa	Wednesday.
Calicut	Wednesday.	Vingorla	Thursday.
Beypore	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry	Thursday.
Cochin	Arr. Thursday.	Bombay	Arr. Friday.

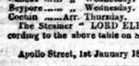
The Steamer "LORD ELPHINSTONE," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 13th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 20th April.)



THE new clipper ship "DILHARREE," 1,293 tons register, A.1 14 years at Lloyds, James Sannaty, Commander.

This fine vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For Freight and Passage, apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agent, of ship *Dilharree*.

Bombay, 16th March, 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "LLOYDS," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, at the expence and risk of those concerned. WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 9th April, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if the 1699 BAGS of RICE marked S M ex Ship "LLOYDS," from Calcutta, be not CLAIMED by others within three days from this date, they will be delivered to SEWLALL MOTTYLALL. WALLACE & Co.,

Agents for Captain S. Robinson.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be open from TO-MORROW, the 10th instant.

SORABJEE FRAMMURZ, Secretary.

Bombay, 9th April, 1867.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, APRIL 13TH, A GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

NEW EXTRAORDINARY FEATS,
NEW MUSIC,
NEW BALLET,
NEW OPERATIC PIECES,
NEW DANCES,
NEW SOLOS
(VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,)
AND
NEW PANTOMIME.

BY THE
CELEBRATED FRENCH COMPANY,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
M. LEON,

Prices of Admission.

Dress Circle Rs. 5; Stalls Rs. 3; Gallery Rs. 2.

Tickets and Places may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. Bunder Row and at the Theatre on the evening of Performance.

Doors open at 8—Performance to commence at 9.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 8th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class ..... £45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class ..... £25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Stamford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on the 20th instant.

EXTRA STEAMER.

The S. S. "NADA," 1,000 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched about the 16th instant.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrelian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

First Class ..... £64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class ..... £37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen	Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	"	Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
½	"	Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	"	Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	"	Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	"	White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	"	Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one)	Overland Suit.	1	Overland Trunks.
2	(two)	Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two)	Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six)	Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.		1	Courier Bag.
			1	Easy Chair.

BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Messrs. SWAN and ELLISON are carrying on business as ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS, at the same address.

Pendigrass Lane,
April 9th 1867. Byculla.

UNIVERSAL BANK AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—Holders of Allotment Receipts, &c., for shares in this Corporation are requested to lodge the same at the Company's Office, No. 2, Rampart Row, for Examination and Registration.

NARAYEN CRISTNA, LAUD.
GOVIND BALCRISTNA.
Liquidators.

10th April, 1867.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.—The Public are informed that ANNUALS and PERENNIALS are for SALE at the VICTORIA GARDENS at ONE RUPEE a Pot.

Creepers of sorts at one Rupee each.

Common Annuals at 3 Rupees a dozen, and Roots, without pots, of Petunia and Coreopsis at one Rupee a dozen.

Detailed Lists may be seen either at the Gardens, or at the Office, Town Hall.

F. BROUGHTON, Surgeon Major,
Offg. Honorary Secretary.

Town Hall, 18th Feb. 1867.

In Equity.

BAPOOJEE DADABHOY and others
vs.
MUNCHERJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA and others, Trustees of the Estate of VENCAJEE MEHERJEE and PESTONJEE MEHERJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. is payable by the undersigned to all CREDITORS who have signed the Trust Deed herein. H. GAMBLE, Official Trustee.

Official Assignee's Office, High Court, Bombay, 10th April, 1867.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between LEWIN SWAN, SAMUEL A. MUSGRAVE, and EGBERT ELLISON, carrying on business as ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS in Bombay is mutually dissolved from the 1st day of March last.

All DEBTS due to and from the above Firm will be liquidated by the said SAMUEL A. MUSGRAVE, who will carry out the Contracts on the B. B. and C. I. Railway and other works on his own account.

The works of the KENNERY LIGHT HOUSE will be carried out by the said LEWIN SWAN and EGBERT ELLISON on their own Accounts and they will liquidate all accounts in connection therewith.

LEWIN SWAN,
S. A. MUSGRAVE,
E. ELLISON.

Bombay, 6th April 1867.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE AND INDIA (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that a first distribution of the assets of the above Association, at the rate of Rs. 15 per Share will be made at the office of the Association, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY 10th instant, and after that date up to 1st May next. All sums not applied for by the latter date will be reserved until the next distribution. This arrangement is adopted with a view to reducing the expenses of the Establishment as much and as speedily as possible. Shareholders will be required to produce the certificates for their shares on applying for payment.

JOHN SMITH,
Bombay, 6th April, 1867. Liquidator.

AKBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Office, No. 3, Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY the 17th instant at 3 P. M. for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the said Company held on the 3rd instant, viz.

1st. To alter clause 6 of the Articles of Association relating to the number of shareholders required to form a quorum.
2nd. To alter clause 10 of the Articles of Association relative to the qualification for Directorship.
3rd. To alter clause 11 of the Articles of Association with reference to the number of Directors.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Akbar Cotton Press Company (Limited).

Bombay, 3rd April 1867.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of April instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:

To receive the Directors Report and Statement of Accounts.

2. To appoint Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.

3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from this day until after the said meeting, as required by the Articles of Association.—Dated this 10th day of April, 1867.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the said Company in Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the Eighteenth of April 1867, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

Firstly.—To confirm the following Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company, held on the 26th day of March 1867, that is to say: "Whereas, it is proposed to wind up voluntarily the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited) under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and to transfer or sell its Business and Property to the Colaba Company, Limited. It is Resolved that the Liquidator or Liquidators who shall or may be hereafter appointed to wind up the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited shall have authority to Transfer or Sell to the said Colaba Company, Limited, the whole or any portion of the Property and Business of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, Limited, in consideration of receiving Compensation or part Compensation for such Transfer or Sale such number of Shares in the said Colaba Company Limited as the said Liquidator or Liquidators shall think proper for the purpose of distributing the same among the Members of the said United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited rateably in proportion to the Shares held by them in such last mentioned Company."

Secondly.—To pass a Resolution in the following terms that is to say: That the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

Thirdly.—That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited when appointed shall be authorized to purchase the interest of any member dissenting under Section 175 of the Indian Companies Act 1866, either out of the Cash in the hands of the Company or out of monies to be raised by such Liquidator or Liquidators by mortgaging or selling any portions of the property of the Company.

Fourthly.—To fix the past and future Fees of the Directors.—Dated this 10th day of April 1867.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for April—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 39, Cornhill.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2 5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.

At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

ESTATE OF ATMARAM MADOWJEE.—All DEBTORS to this Estate are requested to Pay to the undersigned the amount of their Debts; and all CREDITORS are requested to send in their Claims made up with Interest to 6th July 1866, accompanied with the necessary Vouchers. H. GAMBLE,
MICH. R. De QUADROS,
THOS. F. PUNNETT.

No. 7, Church Lane, Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER AND MILLER, (late Chief Engineers in P. & O Co.,) beg to intimate they have OPENED the above Establishment on Carnac Bunder as ENGINEERS, MILL WRIGHTS, BOILER MAKERS, and GENERAL SMITHS, and are prepared to undertake the Repairs and Erection of all classes of Machinery.

Ship Captains will find the Carnac Iron Works very convenient from its close proximity to the Harbour.

Boats can come alongside at any state of the tide.

Carnac Bunder, 17th February 1867.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE AND INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held in the Office of the Association, No. 81, Bazaar Gate Street, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of the following Business:—

To receive the Balance Sheet up to 31st December 1866 and the Directors' Report.

To elect Two Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation.

To consider the position and prospects of the Company.

By order of the Board,
SORABJI SHAPURJI, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 8th April 1867.

N. B.—The Transfer Books will be closed from 9th to 29th instant inclusive.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed for the EASTER HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY, 19th (Good Friday) to MONDAY, 22nd instant, both days inclusive:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L., and China,
R. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Central Bank of Western India,
G. P. ROBINSON, Manager.

For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
OTTO MULLER, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
J. WINDRAM, Agent.

For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
A. MACPHERSON, Manager.

For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited.)
H. PEILLE, Manager.

Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

RED BOOT MART—ESTABLISHED 1845.—R. PARTRIDGE has THIS DAY received per Steamer *Nadra* the following Goods made expressly to order:—

Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid Black and Coloured Cashmere White Satica, White Jean and the Croquet Boot in Kid, with and without heels, for house and walking purposes.

Ladies Black and Colored Morocco and White Jean Slippers.

Boys and Girls Boots and Shoes from size 1 to 4, in great variety.

Gentlemen's Silk, Patent, Kid Enamel, Calf, Morocco, Kangaroo Brown, White and Straw Colored Buckskin, Canvas and Arill Boots and Shoes.

Knee and thigh Gaiters with spring and button Fastenings.

Napblian Riding Boots in Brown and Enamel Leather.

Gentlemen's Patent, Black and Colored Morocco Turkish File and Fancy Slippers.

All orders promptly attended to. Terms—Cash.

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA'S ESTATE.—The Trustees of the Estate of Mr. BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA having Assets on hand sufficient for the payment of a first Dividend, hereby give NOTICE to all his CREDITORS who have signed the TRUST DEED that they are required to appear in person or by duly constituted Attorney before the undersigned with full particulars of their Claims, and to prove the same before the 15th of May 1867, shortly after which date the dividend will be payable to Indian Creditors as will be notified hereafter by advertisement.

Creditors in China, England and elsewhere than in India must similarly prove their Claims before the Attorneys of the Trustees at the several places where Attorneys have been appointed, previously to the 15th June 1867. The dividend to Creditors other than Indian Creditors will be payable in Bombay on and after the 15th July 1867.

All Creditors who have not signed the Trust Deed are hereby warned that unless they execute the same and prove their claims within the times above limited, they will be excluded from all benefit of the Trust, and that, as regards them, Mr. B. F. Cama has expressed his intention of taking the benefit of the Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in India.

J. BEATTIE,
JAMES HOSSACK,
DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA,
Trustees of the above Estate.

6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that an ADJOURNED MEETING of the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY will be held in the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the proposed Drainage scheme for Bombay.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 9th April, 1867.

NOTICE has been given that the following Resolution may be proposed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS to be held on TUESDAY, the 16th instant. That it it appears desirable to the Liquidators of this Company to enter into any Compromise with the Asiatic Banking Corporation, it is the opinion of this Meeting that such compromise should be limited to the Deposit Accounts of the Company with the Bank and should not include or have any reference to other assets of the Company which cannot be correctly valued at present or to the liabilities of the Company which are now undetermined, and that such compromise should not be made if it is based on a smaller return to the Company than fifty per cent. of the amount at Credit of the Company in the books of the Bank fifty per cent. or eight annas per Rupee being the rate at which it is understood that the Asiatic Banking Corporation is proposing with other Creditors.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Liquidators.
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the Liquidators in the Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY the 16th day of April at 3 P.M., when the following Resolutions will be submitted to the Meeting:—

1st. That the Liquidators of this Company be, and they are hereby authorized to accept a proposal of compromise made by the Liquidators of the Asiatic Banking Corporation, on the following terms, viz.:—

The account of the Company with the Bank to be taken as at the date of suspension of the Bank, viz., Rs. 89,52,487-9-3. The Liquidators of the Asiatic Banking Corporation shall be at liberty to make over to the Liquidators of the Bombay Reclamation Company 1,900 Shares in the Bombay Reclamation Company, and shall pay Rs. 1,750 per Share or in that proportion, to all the remaining Shareholders.

The said sum of Rs. 1,750 to be paid in full within six months in priority to all other Creditors of the Bank excepting to such Creditors as are willing to accept a compromise of 8 Annas in the Rupee, who will rank "pari passu" with the Company, and all the Assets of the Bank shall be charged with such preference payment accordingly.

Upon the Shares being handed over to the Company by the Bank, all liability of the Bank or its Nominees shall absolutely cease and determine.

2. That the Liquidators be authorized to carry out the above Compromise either intact or with such modification as to them may seem proper.

3. That all powers to Compromise referred to in Section 174 of Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India be hereby conferred on the Liquidators.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited.

Bombay, 6th April 1867.

WITH reference to the above NOTICE SHAREHOLDERS in the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED) are hereby informed that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING advertised for TUESDAY the 9th April will not be held.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators.

Bombay, 9th April, 1867.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY DIOCEASN BOARD OF EDUCATION

FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

Members of the Board.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, ex-officio.	
Hon Sir R. Couch.	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh Lye.
Hon. C. J. Erskine.	Rev. W. K. Fletcher.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. F. J. Spring.
Hon. G. Foggo.	Rev. W. Maule.
C. E. Chapmen, Esq.	Rev. G. C. Reynell.
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. C. D. Du'Port.
A. R. Scoble, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq.	Rev. J. J. Farnham.
K. M. Chatfield, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.

The Board makes monthly grants to schools at Mazagon Colaba, Fort George, and Poona.

It is also endeavouring to raise Rs. 20,000 to meet an equal sum from Government to build a School House for Boys on the Esplanade, as a Memorial of the late Bishop Cotton. Of this sum Rs. 4,116-8 have been paid and Rupees 910 promised.

Subscriptions both to the General Fund, and the Cotton Memorial Fund which are earnestly solicited, will be received by Rev. G. C. REYNELL, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid *on application* to Mr. F. VALLADARES.

G. C. REYNELL;
Bombay, 12th March 1867. Honorary Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

IN conformity with a Resolution passed on the 15th March 1867 by the Board of Directors of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS a Branch has been established in London, 13, Leadea Hall Street, E. C.

J. HALPERN, 38, Meadow Street, CHRONOMETER, WATCH and CLOCK Maker, Seal Engraver, &c., Watches carefully cleaned and repaired. Every discription of Jewellery made to order at very moderate prices.

In the Press

A COLLECTION
OF ALL THE
SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES
DELIVERED BY
H. E. SIR BARTLE FRERE, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
ON DIFFERENT OCCASIONS,
From 1862 down to the present day.

Subscribers' names registered at the *Bombay City Press*, 51 Kalbadevie.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THE GOSPEL OAK GALVANISED IRON.—(CORRUGATED SHEETS).—In consequence of an extension of the Works and a great economy in cost of production, a *very important reduction* of price, dating from 1st March 1867, is made, and this favourite Brand will now be found to compete on more equal terms of price with the commoner qualities in the market. Established in 1842, and is the oldest manufacture of Galvanised Iron in England. Obtained the *only* Prize Medal in the Trade at the Great Exhibition of 1862.

Gospel Oak Offices,
74, King William Street, London, E.C.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866 and of the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association (Limited.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the SEVENTH DAY of March 1867, presented to the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP by PAUL EDWARD BENDIR one of the Liquidators of the ORIENTAL FINANCE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) who are CREDITORS of the said Company. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP on SATURDAY the 13th day of April next; and any CREDITOR, Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or contributory of said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors for the Petitioner.

THE undersigned is prepared to purchase, press, and ship, or simply to press and ship COTTON at the port of Coconada. R. TOWLE.

Applications can be made to Messrs. TOWLE & Co., Coconada, or Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.

SORABJEE AND NOWROJEE NANABHOY ESTATE.—CREDITORS of the above Firm are hereby requested to lodge their CLAIMS, accompanied by the relative Vouchers, with the Trustees; and DEBTORS to the Estate are requested to pay the amount of their DEBTS forthwith to Mr. A. C. MOORE, at the Office of the Trustees, Apollo House, Fort.

ROWLAND HAMILTON,
J. A. J. SHAW,
CURSONDASS NENSEE, } Trustees.

Bombay, 7th July 1866.

NOTICE.—CAPTAINS and AGENTS are respectfully informed that LENAHAN'S IRON WORKS are in full operation at the Victoria Bunder, next to the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba. Ships' Boats can come alongside the Works, whereby a saving of about 20 per cent. may be reckoned on, as no Coolies or Carts are required to convey work to and from the interior of the Town as has been the practice hitherto, while the Charges will be found as moderate as those of other Workshops in Bombay. Orders for every description of wood work executed also.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that this Company will CLOSE its BUSINESS in Bellasis Road on the 13th April 1867, and all Gentlemen having Horses or Carriages standing at the said Company's premises are requested to remove the same on or before that date.

All DEBTORS to the Company are hereby required forthwith to pay to the undersigned the amounts due by them and all CREDITORS are requested to send in their claims without delay. T. F. PUNNETT,

Bombay, 9th April 1867. Liquidator.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

ARCHBISHOP STEINS' MEMORIAL FUND.—It is proposed, if the subscriptions admit of it, to present to ARCHBISHOP STEINS, a personal testimonial, and to commemorate his name by laying the foundation of the proposed Catholic College on the Esplanade, which is to be called "ARCHBISHOP STEINS' COLLEGE."

Gentlemen intending to subscribe are requested to be good enough to pay their subscriptions into the Oriental Bank, to the credit of Dr. R. A. DALLAS and J. P. GREEN, Esq.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA & THE EAST (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the first DIVIDEND of ten Shillings per pound will be paid at the Office of the undersigned in Rampart Row, on and after the eighth day of April current, at the rate of two Shillings per Rupee, to Local Depositors in the Bombay Branch, whose Claims have been admitted by the Official Liquidator in London. CREDITORS must attend personally, or by regularly constituted Attorney, to receive their Dividends.

A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators of Bombay Branch and Attorneys for W. H Holyland, Official Liquidator, under the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 3rd April 1867.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made by SAMULDASS RAGHUNATHDASS, LUCKMIDASS CULLIANJ

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY continues for Royal and Presidency Bank shares, nothing done in any other description.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 12TH APRIL.

	OLD.	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned		248 to 250
Dholleras		190 to 210
Bhowngeer		
Oomrawuttee		170 to 195
Akote		
Comptа		200 to 210
Vingoria		200 to 205
	NEW.	
Oomrawuttee		230 to 240
Akote		
Khandeish		220 to 225
Barsee		
Dholleras		230 to 242
Bhowngeer		
Hingunghaut		245 to 250
Broach		250 to 260
Veraval		220 to 225
Vingoria		230 to 235
Compta		240 to 245
Dharwar Sawginned		260 to 265

Ready Sales. ..... 1,200 to 1,500 Candies.
For Future Delivery...3,500 to 4,000 Candies.
Good demand.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 12.

Knight, Major F., Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Becher, Major, 8th Regiment, on leave, from Khandeish.
Aitchison, Lieutenant Colonel C. T., Deputy Adjutant General, on leave, from Poona.
Seton, Lieutenant W. B., 13th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Kolapore.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 11th April, 1867.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The following medical arrangements are ordered :—

Assistant Surgeon P. W. Packell, is appointed to the medical charge of the 2nd Regiment Scinde Horse, vice Williams.

Assistant Surgeon R Bowman, to the medical charge of the 3rd Regiment Scinde Horse, vice Duckering. These officers on proceeding to join will travel at the public expense.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 239, dated 15th ultimo, Lieutenant Colonel Scott, will return to Poona and officiate as Commandant of the 22nd Regiment N. I., during the time Colonel Bealehold ir in command of the Poona Brigade.

The following temporary arrangements are confirmed with effect from the 29th March, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel Scott :—

16th Regiment N. I.—Major J. Miles, to officiate as Commandant, Major R. W. Richards, as second in command, and Captain S. Rimington as wing officer.

Captain C. D. MacLeod, Cadre 13th Regiment N. I., is attached to the 3rd Regiment N. I.

BENGAL.

MILITARY GENERAL ORDERS.

(From the Gazette of India, April 6.)

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The services of Major G. Hamilton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

The services of Lieutenant C. T Harrison, of the Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

The services of Assistant Surgeon A. Taylor, officiating in medical charge of the 1st Goorkha Regiment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

The under-mentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 12th September 1866, subject to confirmation by the Right Hon'ble to Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Dinning, Bengal Infantry.
Captain John Grant Sombre Matheson, late 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers.
Captain Henry McDonell De Wendt Douglas, late 67th native Infantry.
Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) James Stevenson, late 33rd Native Infantry.
Lieutenant Robert Elphinstone Boyle, late 46th Native Infantry.
Lieutenant John Balsir Chatterton, late 41st Native Infantry.
Lieutenant Clarence Henry Palmer, late 55th Native Infantry.
Lieutenant Charles Stewart Pratt, late 54th Native Infantry.
Lieutenant Alfred James Wallace, late 60th Native Infantry
Lieutenant James William Abbot Michell, late 37th Native Infantry.
Lieutenant George Logan, late 4th European Regiment.
Lieutenant Colonel Dinning and Captain Douglas will take rank in the Staff Corps, the former as substantive Lieutenant Colonel from the 12th September 1866, and the latter as substantive Captain from the 29th August 1865.

The following promotions are made in the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

TO BE CAPTAINS,
Having served twelve years.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) James Stevenson, 12th September 1866.
Lieutenant Robert Elphinstone Boyle, 10th December 1866.

The admission to the Bengal Staff Corps of Lieutenant J. B. Sparks, of Her Majesty's 35th Foot, Assistant Engineer, Department of Public Works, North-Western Provinces, notified in Government General Order No. 927 of the 2nd December 1864, is to be held to have effect from the 29th August 1863.

The services of Lieutenant G. C. Napier, of the General List, Infantry, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The under-mentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 29 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major Frederick Henry Smith, 2nd April 1867.
Major (Brevet Lieutenant, Colonel) Campbell Claye Grant Rose, 4th April 1867.

Lieutenant G. T. Skipwith, R.E., Executive Engineer 4th Grade, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces to the Central Provinces.

Mr. S. G. Hanna, Executive Engineer, 2rd grade, is transferred from the Central Provinces to the Punjab.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs :—

2nd Captain (Brvet Major) Julian St. John Hovenden, of the Royal Engineers, Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bengal, Railway Department, for six months, without pay.

The following order is confirmed :—

Granting furlough to Europe on private affairs to Major S. H. E. Chamier, of the Royal (Madras) Artillery, Commandant, No. 1 Horse Light Field Battary Hyderabad Contingent, for 6 months, under the new Regulations, embarking at Bombay.

The under-mentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant Albert Abercrombie Dick, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer 11th Bengal Cavalry, for 29 months.

RESIGNATION.

Mr. W. E. Orr, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Central Provinces, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P. W. D., with effect from the date on which he was received of his duties.

* This cancels Lieutenant Boyle's promotion to the rank of Captain by Brevet, published in Government General Order No 1058 of 1866.

CIVIL.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Major James Currie, of the Bombay Staff Corps, while officiating as Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow, is invested with the powers of a magistrate described in Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861.

The services of Mr. W. E. Ward, Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, from the 8th instant.

Mr. H. A. Eglinton is appointed to officiate as Standing Counsel to Government, during the absence on leave of Mr Graham, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he received charge of the office.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that the Right Reverend Robert Milman, D. D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Island of Ceylon, arrived in Calcutta on Saturday, the 30th ultimo, and was installed in St. Paul's Cathedral on the 2nd instant.

Sir William Muir, K. C. S. I., resumed charge of the Office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department on the 8th ultimo.

Mr. H. LePoer Wynne is appointed to officiate for Wyllie from the 29th ultimo.

Lieutenant A. Bloomfield, Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces, is confirmed in the appointment, with effect from the date on which it may be vacated by Mr. F. R. S Wyllie.

Mr. J. H. Beddy, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, in the Central Provinces, is promoted to the 2nd Class, vice Major C. V. Gordon, who has overstayed his leave, and whose services are accordingly placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. R. Temple, C. S. I., to be Resident at the Court of Hyderabad, from the date on which that post may be vacated by Sir G Yule, K. C. S. I., and C. B. Mr. Temple will officiate as Resident from the date on which he may take charge until the appointment is vacated.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Mr. John Power, C. S., is permitted to proceed to Europe on forlough for a period of two years, from the date of embarkation.

Mr. John M. Lister, C. S., has obtained six months leave of absence on medical certificate, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. William Theobald, Junior Assistant in the Geological Survey of India, is allowed leave of absence for a period of eighteen months, on furlough, with effect from the 9th instant.

Mr. Edward George Jenkinson, C. S., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of three years, from the date of embarkation.

Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month from the 19th ultimo.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr. A. M. Russell, Officiating Settlement Officer of Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces.

Major S. C. D. Byder, Cantonment Magistrate of Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces, is granted four weeks preparatory leave to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

SHIPPING.

APRIL. ARRIVALS.
...McGarry.....Calcutta, March 5.
...Nacoda .....Rangoon.
...Cottier .....Kurrachee, April 10.
DEPARTURES.
...Taunton .....Kurrachee.
...Congleton ....Colombo.
...Hewat .....Mangalore.
...their port clearances yesterday :—
...bound to Liverpool.
...bound to Colombo.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "SALSETTE."—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The Bombay Landing and Shipping Company's Steamer "THISTLE" will leave Apollo Bunder on SUNDAY morning, the 14th instant, at 9 o'clock, with Passengers for outgoing Mail Steamer *Salsette*.
Fare—One Rupee.—Luggage Free.

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY" is now ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight, specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION,..... Rs. 10.
SINGLE COPIES, ... 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Will be published at noon,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT
AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,
Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England,
CONTAINS a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication:
AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.
Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copy, 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

A GENTLEMAN (BACHELOR) would be glad to BOARD with a Family, or Chum with two or three Bachelors. Address "M." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CELLARETTES, MUFFINEERS, BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES. An elegant assortment of the above, in Electro-plate, just received by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BUTTER POTS, elegantly mounted in Electro-plate, in a variety of handsome designs, just received by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE OPERA IN THE STEREOSCOPE—A Series of beautifully coloured transparent Stereographs, with day and night effects, each Opera is represented in 12 Scenes—price Rs. 12—the following are available—ROBERT LE DIABLE, L'AFRICAINE, CENDRILLON, FAUST. THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

IMPROVED STEREOSCOPE WITH BINOCULAR ADJUSTING EYE—pieces to suit all sights, they are extremely powerful in their effects, and elegant in design. Price Rs. 20.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

STANHOPE AND CODDINGTON LENSES by Elliott in Electrum Mounts—price respectively Rs. 14 and 9.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE IMPROVED COMPENSATED POCKET ANEROID BAROMETER by Negretti and Zambra, with complete Table, Engraved upon Dial-plate, indicating attitudes from 1,000 to 20,000 feet, price in Electro Silver case. Rs. 90.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

IMPROVED POCKET SEXTANTS by Elliott with Telescope and Sling Case. Rs. 85.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBAMS, a small and elegant supply for 50, 100 and 200 Portraits.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WHATMAN'S MOUNTED DRAWING PAPER. 30 and 40 inches wide—a small supply.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

LETTER WEIGHING MACHINES just received.
Weighing to 8 ounces, and 16 tolas .....Rs. 12 8
Weighing to 16 ounces and 32 tolas ..... „ 20 0
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

GREAVE'S POCKET LETTER WEIGHER for inland and foreign postage—correct, and durable in case. Rs. 4-8.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY—NOTICE.—On and after the 15th instant, PACKAGES of ICE will be conveyed by Passenger Trains at half the present Parcels Rates.
W. KNOX, General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 12th April, 1867

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at our Office on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of increasing the capital, declaring a Dividend, and electing a Director.
By order of the Board of Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN with reference to the proposed Liquidation of the above Company, that all shares on which OVERDUE CALLS with INTEREST is not paid before the 30th day of April instant, will be forthwith FORFEITED.
By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Bombay, 11th March. 1867. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (Limited), will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of April 1867, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of passing an Extraordinary Resolution in the words or to the effect following, viz :—That the Liquidator of the said Association be, and he is hereby authorised to compromise all Calls and Liabilities to Calls, Debts and Liabilities capable of resulting in Debts, and all Claims which may present or future, subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company, and any Contributory or alleged Contributory, or other Debtor or person apprehending Liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the Assets of the Company or the Winding up of the Company generally, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidator to take any Security for the discharge of such Debts and Liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such Debts or Liabilities, and also to confirm or pass a Resolution fixing the rate of remuneration to be paid to the Liquidator.
JOHN SMITH, Liquidator.
Bombay, 12th April, 1867.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.—G. NICOL & Co., in returning their best thanks to the inhabitants of Bombay and Out-stations for the liberal support they have received since they commenced business, beg to inform their numerous customers and the public in general, that they have just received (Overland) a large addition to their stock, and now have the largest and greatest variety of Boots and Shoes ever exposed for sale in Bombay—a few of which are enumerated:—

LADIES' BOOTS.
The Alexandria in Kid, Military Heels.
„ Princess Helena do
„ Croquet do and Morocco do
„ Sensation in Bronze do
„ All Plain do do
„ Kid with fancy Toes do
„ Black Cashmere with and without Heels.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Wellington Boot in Patent and Calf-skin.
„ Napoleon do Enamelled and Brown Hide.
„ French Glove Kid Boot
„ English do do } Dress.
„ Kid with Patent Golash.
„ Emperor's all Patent.
„ Palmerston Kid and Patent.
„ Drab Top Patent and Enamelled Golash } Walking.
Elastic and to Button.
„ Kid Top Enamelled Golash, Imitation Balmorals.
„ Do do plain.
„ Enamelled Balmorals,
„ Prince Alfred Boot in Kid.
„ University do do
„ Croquet do Morocco.
„ High Levant do do
„ Garibaldi do do
„ University do do
„ Chelsea do do
„ Balmorals do do
„ Croquet do in Calf-skin.
„ Kid with Calf-skin Golash.
„ Chelsea all do
„ Balmorals in do
„ Calf-skin Shooting Boots to Lace and Hook
„ Brown (Elastic) Boots.
„ Buck-skin do do
„ Canvas do do
Shoes in Patent, Enamelled, Morocco, Kid, Calf, Buck-skins and Canvas.
Canvas Racket Shoes to Lace and Elastic.
Patent Tie Shoes, and Slippers in variety.

GENTLEMEN'S GAITERS.
Children's Boots and Shoes in various sizes.
G. N. & Co. receive supplies of the above description of goods every month.
G. N. & Co. call special attention to their Manufactory Department, which is under the immediate superintendence of an experienced European foreman. Gentlemen favouring us with their orders will have our best and immediate attention

TERMS—CASH.
No. 24, Meadow Street, next door to Messrs. Treacher & Co.

NOTICE.—We have this day appointed MR FRANK ORR, of the firm of Messrs. CHESOR & WOODHALL, No. 1, East Street, Poona, our Agent, and to sign per procuration for our Firm from this date.
G. NICOLL & Co.
Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at six o'clock
THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
OF THIS AFTERNOON
WILL CONTAIN:

LEADING ARTICLES :—
1. Our Soldiers and their Friends.
2. Dr. Livingstone.
3. The Bombay Army's Claim to the Mutiny Medal.
4. *Review*: Kenelin Digby's Evenings on the Thames

THE WEEK.
LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION, EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.
COMMENTS ON THE WEEK,
WITH ALL
THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING & MILITARY NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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„ „ 2 8 per Month.
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„ „ 2 0 per Month.

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रेलवे ईस्टिसनावर ज्योहार खबर.

मुबई ग्याजिट छापखान्याचा मालक याने ग्रेट ईडीयन पेनंनसुला रेलवे आणि मुबई, बरोडा, आणि सेनर्टरल इंडीया रेलवे कंपनी पासुन दुसऱ्या किर्तीएकं हका मधुन हा एक कवुल मोळवेविले आहे. तो आसाकी दोनी रेलवे कंपनीच्या सर्व इस्टेसनावर ज्याहीराती प्रगट करण्याचा. याजवरुन जे ज्याहिर खबरी अथवा ड्रेकारड म्टेसनावर लावण्यास इछीत आसतील तेंचेण्यासाठी तयार अहित. ज्याहीराती इंग्रेजीत कविा दुसरे भासेत असल्यास लावण्यातयेतील.

रेलवेवर ज्याहीरोता प्रसीद करण्याणे जो फायदाहोइल तो युनाईटेड कींगडमाचा दरयेक इस्टेसनावर लहानकींवामोठी यावरती दरयक ठिकाणी ज्याहिर खबरीच्या मोठा उपयोग ई गलंड्च्या लोकांस आलाआहे.

बीम्याच्या कंपन्या, तारवाच्या खात्याच्या कंपन्या, पेाचखाने राखणारे, व्यपारी व दुसरे जे आपला धंद्यावाबद दूसऱ्यास समजण्या करीता माग तात त्या सगळ्या रेलवे स्टेसनावर ज्याहिर खबरी लावण्यास हक मेाळेल.

हींदुस्थाना मधे ज्याप्रमाणे ज्याहिर खबरी लावण्या हक्क कां कीमतवान पडणारनाही याज वीषयी कारण नजरेस यतनाही. पछीमहींदूस्थान च्या दोनमेाठ्यालाइनीवरती गावटी उतारू यांचे यणेजाणे फार मेाठे वाडले आहे. गावटी उतारू धदेवाले व दुसरे याच्या जाहिराती पाहा ण्यातयतील आणी पाहता त्याचे भाषेमधे ज्याहीराती करण्यास हक्क आहे त्यास रेलवे स्टेसनावर ज्याहिरातीने वयाच्या व्यापाराची माहिती जास्ती होइल.

सर्वाहुन सेवटच्यापत्रावरून पाहण्यात येतेकी मुंबई, बडोदा, आणि सेनर्टल इंडीया रेलवेचे ता० १७ वी नवेंबर आखेर आठवडयात २९,०८७ उतारूचायेवजावज्याला आणि ता० २९ सावी नवेंबरच्या आठवडयत ग्रेट इंडीयन पेनसुला रेलवे कपनीत ५७,०५६ उतारूचे येजावज झाला.

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ज्याहीर खबरी छापणाराने दोनी लायनीवरच्या ज्याच्या इस्टेसनावर ड्रेकार्ड लावण्यास मागतील तेथे लावली जातील आणी त्याच्या खुसी प्रमाणे जाहीरात छापलीजाइल. ज्याहीर खबर छापणारास हानवामार्ग काढला आहे त्यास त्याही खुसी ने वापराचा यासतव भाव फारच कमी ठेवला अहे.

ज्याहीर खबरीचा दर मुबई ग्याझीट छापखान्याचा म्यानेजंरला भेटल्याने कळुन येईल.

मुंबई ग्याझीट छापखान्यात ता० २ ज्यानवरी सन १८६७.

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Bombay, 10th April 1867.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1867.

THE mere mortal, who in the simplicity of his heart reflects on the high-sounding solemnity with which Sir John Lawrence last year lectured the Princes of Northern India on the qualities and virtues of good government, naturally turns his eyes to that magnificent Empire over which His Excellency rules, to seek there, in every department of its administration, an example of that consummate wisdom in the art of governing which native chiefs were graveley counselled to realise in the territories over which they hold sway. We have sometimes laboured in all true humility of spirit to comprehend and fathom the feeling which pervaded His Excellency's mind as he delivered himself of the noble platitude to which we have referred—a bit of philosophy that may well rank with the sage advices with which the illustrious Mentor indoctrinated the youthful model of propriety on whose footsteps he attended. When the Viceroy's pompous homily on the first of all arts, the art of governing men, is contrasted with the general debility of Indian administration, in which, if "masterly inactivity" is not the order of the day at home as well as abroad, an equally masterly and mischievous system of intermeddling takes its place to the stifling of all true progress, one begins to realise the infinitude of the abyss that separates in India theoretical from practical government. On the purely sublime and theoretical side, we have Sir John Lawrence's lofty and beautiful utterances, dropping like the honey of Penelon before alluded to from the Viceregal lips; and on the other there stands the obstinate and remorseless fact of an administration destitute alike of vigour and efficiency in every department, and existing for scarcely any other purpose than to discharge the duties of the parish constable and keep the peace in India. Of all beings under the sun, the Englishman is the one that most easily brooks the minimum of good government. The most palpable defect in the character of our countrymen, arising from their insular habits and education, is an overweening conceit in themselves and their institutions which leads them to believe that all the world, except their own section of it, is a kind of Nazareth out of which no good thing can come. They pretend and devontly believe that no other nation could govern India half so well or a thousandth part so humanely as England does, and from the mere goodness of the national intention they overlook a whole multitude of sins and shortcomings. Sir John Lawrence, we believe, when he addressed the Princes of India at his Agra Durbar, was filled for the moment with the national sentiment, and spoke rather as an abstract Englishman, than as a practical Indian administrator. In his former capacity we must suppose His Excellency to have been inspired with the orthodox belief that England is the first of nations, that its institutions are free and representative, therefore without a parallel, that England is overflowing with the milk of human kindness to all the world, and that, wherever English rule exists, arbitrary oppression ends. As one, however, on the other hand, who had to deal with the practical administration of a mighty empire and on whom finally that administration depended for vigor or imbecility, the Viceroy probably felt, with the facts of Orissa in his memory, that all his philosophical generalizations about good government were empty declamation when tried by the standard of administration prevailing in every department of the Indian Government. The do-nothing policy which has now culminated in the highest perfection at home as well as abroad has enfeebled every branch of the administration to a degree that calls for radical and immediate reform. It is well to point to the establishment of schools, to the introduction of Railways, to the suppression of robbery and murder, to the institution of courts of justice, as a concomitant of English rule—these follow, as a matter of course, as naturally as Missionaries or Bishops, wherever a few Englishmen are gathered together. Our purpose here is not to criticise the drift of Anglo-Indian policy within the bounds of this vast peninsula. We leave our vaunted philanthropy and sentiment, our high, pretentious morality, our boasted Christian civilization, our worship of material progress, to reap whatever trophies they have won. But with the maximum of administrative vigour instead of a feeble and nerveless administration we should have stamped our presence more deeply on India than we have done, and tightened the bonds, material and moral, by which we hold this splendid inheritance of the valour of our forefathers. In no respect is our administration truly kingly and imperial. In the place of one strong will and imperial mind imparting unity, homogeneity, and vigour to the government of the Empire, sending the pulsations of their powerful influence to the remotest bounds of the great red line, and making India one as a healthy man is one, or as France is one, we have a Governor General, we might say a succession of Governors General wrapt aloft in sublime perennial calm—in masterly inactivity—feebly holding the reins of Empire, while the nation from the bungling of its financiers is annually on the brink of bankruptcy, while the subordinate grades of the services are disorganised and demoralised by their beggarly remuneration, while the British soldier is underpaid and unhoused, and the native soldier well nigh driven to open mutiny to stay the cravings of his hunger, and while the material development of the country is cramped and choked by the tremendous incubus and the interminable routine of a Public Works Department. As we have said the drift and general current of English policy wherever Englishmen rule is sound enough—so much might have been expected of the good, big, soft, humane and blustering heart of the nation; but the machine and enginery of Government here in India,—feeble, when it is not cumbrous and unwieldy—supplies us with the smallest modicum of results, and is content with beholding the Empire in a state of permanent social chaos.

Take, for example, the financial condition of the Empire, which may be described as the root of the greater part of our administrative disorganization. It is notoriously the fact, that under the impotent rule of these modern days, which seems nevertheless to have the wonderful virtue everywhere of commending itself to the hearts and affections of Englishmen, the financial resources of the Empire are kept utterly inadequate for putting the administrative machinery into vigorous and healthy condition. We can-tion, however, would be tolerable; and it not at the end of the year square our accounts; and that even after the most niggardly parsimony has been exercised in every grade, rank, and section of Government service. Our condition is one of pure solvency-on-sufferance, and we cannot afford to be just, lest we also cease to be solvent. We purchase an immunity from national bankruptcy, certainly from an enlightened system of taxation, at the price of the contentment and general *morale* of the great body of public servants, civil and military, including the rank and file of our European and native armies. It is this "everlasting want of pence" that reduces every branch of the Government to positive imbecility. We cannot complete our Railways for want of money; we cannot make either bridged or country roads to open up the country and feed the railways we have, for the same cause; we cannot construct irrigation works because our exchequer is empty, and we are either afraid to borrow on an adequate scale or jealous of private enterprise doing what we have not the nerve to do ourselves. Our native army is neither armed nor equipped, and requires a European one to watch it. Government shuts its eyes to the general rise in prices throughout India which has made both soldier and sepoy unable to live upon their pay, or only coquets with the fact in a series of Commissions (one of which we believe has just been sitting in Bombay) with the view of making some trifling compensating allowance to partially meet the increase in the cost of the sepoy's rice. If another mutiny broke out, or if the operations of Russia on our north west frontier demanded interference, we have neither an army fit for the purpose nor money to make it so. In this way are our whole energies paralysed by a wretched financial system, and the only thing that lives, thrives, and luxuriates among us are the circumlocutory processes of the Public Works Department. And while Indian officialism in high places thus revels in its jubilee of inactivity, unconscious of its own feebleness, every year we hold India is multiplying and augmenting our duties and responsibilities. Our army expenditure must increase if we would do justice to our European troops and guard against mutiny by our native, barracks have still to be built, the moral force and contentment of the services must be restored, our expenditure on public works must be enhanced, our educational expenditure must go on increasing, and every new district into which regular judicial appliances are introduced, and every old one in which such appliances are made more fit for their purpose, demand additional outlay. If it be impossible in these days to predict the future, it may be permitted to us with the distinguished Frenchman to "predict the *present*." The administration needs new vitality in every department; and the infusion of contentment, vigour and patriotic pride stands everywhere postponed till a mysterious Providence or a happy hit shall send us a courageous Minister of Finance or Governor General who is more than a costly and prejudiced slave of routine. Englishmen never open their eyes to danger till they are under the rod of some terrible calamity, and it is a sheer tempting of Providence, by which we mean our natural enemies in and around India, to go on exposing the Empire to destruction by the hardness and want of expansive force that characterise our rule.

THE following is taken from our *Overland Summary* of this morning

Mars, a *locale* sufficiently extensive to afford a continuous view of any such ceremony. But the commonplace "opening" now announced will be felt by all to be a very ignominious coming-down from the brilliant openings of preceding Exhibitions.

The stream of official private gaieties is now flowing at a somewhat more moderate rate; and the Lent-sermons, always so diligently followed by the fashionable world, at the principal churches, are all in full blast. With this easy course of elegant piety is combined an exciting rivalry in the composition of Lenten dinners, in which fish does duty for meat, oil that of butter, skilful preparations of milk, eggs, and fruit, the place left vacant by the absence of pastry, to the glory of the head cook, and the intense satisfaction of the guests who regard these penitential dinners as among the most epicurean of the year. Private concerts, dancing-teas, small soirees enlivened with the attendance of conjurors, improvisators and the performance of puppets and learned birds have succeeded to balls and the crowded gatherings of the Carnival, and are, in general, more agreeable than the more showy entertainments they follow.

The production of *Galileo*, and of *Don Carlos*, have kept Paris an the *qui vive* for a week. The clerical party have moved heaven and earth in their efforts to prevent the bringing out of M. Ponsard's new play; and the friends and foes of Verdi have been equally impatient for the appearance of his new Opera.

The five-act drama in rhyme, of the popular author of so many dramatic *chefs d'œuvre*, has fully sustained the reputation already acquired by him. But the view taken of the illustrious Florentine astronomer, whom he represents as the pink of nobleness and dignity, and the most venerable of martyrs, has provoked a violent onslaught upon the memory of his hero by the clerical party. To this attack, the friends of progress have replied with all the zeal that would naturally be excited by such a polemic. The upshot of the quarrel, and the result of the opposing statements, and ransacking of old chronicles by both parties in support of their respective assertions being pretty much as follows:—viz., that Galileo was really and cruelly persecuted all his life long, by the papacy and all its agents, with Pope Urban at their head, a fact which the clericals deny; but that, on the other hand, Galileo, though the father of modern astronomers was anything but noble or heroic in his private life. He led the life of his countrymen of that epoch; living in open concubinage with a woman by whom he had several children, and endeavouring in his un-heroic terror of his priestly persecutors, to shelter himself from the wrath of the Church by no end of un-martyr-like denegations and compliances.

In regard to the latest offspring of the prolific talent of the author of *Rigoletto*, the *Trovatore*, and the *Traviata*, public opinion is tolerably unanimous in regarding *Don Carlos* as altogether inferior, as a whole, to the master-pieces formerly given to the world by the favourite Italian *Maestro*, while admitting that it contains passages fully equal to anything he has hitherto produced. The greater portion of the third act is magnificent; worthy to rank with the finest creations of musical genius; but all the rest of the work is *mediocre*, heavy and tiresome though abounding in exquisite passages appearing like occasional pearls scattered through a great heap of oyster-shells. Verdi has, in fact, become innoculated with the cacophonie Wagnerian virus. It is perhaps not unnatural that Wagner, who has just about as much of the instinct of melody as a cow has of grace, should decry the exquisite gift which nature has denied to his organization. But that Verdi, whose best works are brimful of the most charming melody, should voluntarily impose silence on the warblings of his genius, and resolutely set himself to the work of manufacturing by the mere mathematical rules of harmony, mere developments of learned noise, is at once strange and deplorable. But the beautiful creations of the third act of *Don Carlos* show the struggle of his genius, with the shackles he has tried to impose on it; and encourage the hope that the composer who, if he be true to himself, may justly be considered as the leading representative of musical art in Italy at the present day, will free himself of the regretable fascination under which he has fallen, and return to the natural development of the musical genius which has given him so brilliant a place in the world of art. Such was the impatience of the public to make acquaintance with the new opera that fabulous prices were paid, not only for seats, but even for standing places. The Emperor and Empress were there and heard the work from beginning to the end, the former in evening dress, the latter in white muslin, but with a diadem and necklace that seemed to light up everything about her. The display of toilettes and jewels was prodigious all over the house; and with the execution of the box of a well known Marquis, that day deceased, who had fought more duels than any man living, the opera-house was crammed from floor to ceiling.

The Prince Imperial has just completed his tenth year. Baron Haussmann, and M. Alphad, Chief Engineer to the city of Paris, got up, in honour of the day, a "Fete of Fire," on the site of the Treeadero, which, as many of your readers will remember is (or, rather was) a high bluff of open ground on the right bank of the Seine, overlooking the Champ de Mars, and commanding a magnificent view of the capital, the river, and the surrounding country. This great hill is being cut down, carted away bodily, so as to make that part of the soil of Paris a vast, open gently-sloping plain, extending from the high ground to the south of the Arch of Triumph down to the river, and intended to form, when finished and built over, one of the handsomest quarters of the city. The principal feature of the site in question is to be a vast open promenade, without even a tree to obstruct the magnificence of its views, which is to be amply furnished with turf and with seats, and to be called the "Place of the king of Rome;" and where people may sit and see the whole of the Champ de Mars, and its animated surroundings, without anything to intercept the spectacle. A stupendous staircase of magnificent freestone, fifty feet wide will lead from the Place down the face of the slope, to the bank of the Seine. Each step of this colossal way is to be about six feet in breadth, so that the fatigue of ascending will be imperceptible. The ground thus being cleared away is full of masses of rock so hard that it breaks the strongest pickaxes, and has necessitated the employment of powder. Every week or so a number of mines are got ready for blasting, the spectacle-loving Parisians assemble in crowds to witness the explosion, and go away delighted from the "Fete of Fire." It was one of these blastings, but on a very large scale, that was prepared for the little Prince's birthday. A sort of triumphal arch of greenery and flags was set up for the Emperor and Empress to pass under; chairs being placed just beyond for their Majesties and their attendants. After the Imperial visitors had been shown every thing of interest on the ground, all the work-people paraded past them, preceded by the two steam-engines which are doing so much of the hard work of the undertaking. The signal was then given, and 1,800 mines were sprung at the same moment, producing a terrific roar and sending up volleys of flame and showers of stones. The spectacle was imposing enough, and the Imperial guests, before returning to their carriage, expressed their pleasure at the sight, complimented M. Alphand on the success of his arrangements and on the progress of the work, and left a present of 2,000 franks to be distributed among the work-people, together with the assurance of the Emperor's satisfaction.

The popular *diva*, Theresa, has just left for the south; as many others would be glad to do while this frightful northwind is raging. Her successor, Susanne Lagier, is also popular; but will not take the place created by her predecessor. M. la Glatigny, a very ready and clever improvisator, has at last obtained the permission of the Censors of amusements to show off his powers at the renowned Alcazar. He was at first engaged for the Odeon theatre, where he was to improvise between the acts of the plays given there; but the Censors refused to license this innovation; and the engagement was accordingly cancelled. It is not without great difficulty that Glatigny has at last obtained the authorization of those guardians of public morals to spout his improvised verses at the Alcazar. The audience chooses the rhymes to which he is to fit words and sense; choosing the most far-fetched and incongruous; and into the frame thus imposed upon him, the improvisator fits his verses instantaneously, and with the utmost ingenuity and neatness.

The new play of Alexander Dumas Jr. *Les idees de Madame Aubray* brought out last night, bids fair to be a great success. M. Thiers, whose great speech—a very eloquent, but perfectly empty wind-bag—drew to the Palace of the Legislative Assembly all the "high-flyers" of this region, and occupied four hours in its delivery. The speaker, a very little man, running over with vanity, made a hasty dinner on quitting the House, and then drove to the office of the *Moniteur*, where he passed the night, wrapped up in warm flannels, and sustained by consecutive basins of soup, absorbed in the correcting of the proofs of his speech in the *Moniteur*, of the following morning. The ex-Minister whose service was so injurious to the master he served, is seventy-five years old; but French vanity is perennial, and defies the snows of time. As for the great forensic orator Berryer, who is eighty-five years of age, he is accustomed, after making a speech, to go straight home and to bed, where he makes himself perspire under a mass of blankets. The Nestor of the French bar has occupied the same apartment for over 40 years and is now in great distress at having to leave, his landlord wishing to rebuild the house.

LATEST NEWS.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 11TH APLIL.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half, 7¾ premium. / Fives, 3 premium. / Fours, 13 discount.

Document Bills 2s. 0½d.
Dead Weight: Light Freight, £2 15s.
Cotton £2 5s. to £2 7s. 6d.
Interest on loans, 8 per cent.
Money Market, more demand.
40 inch Grey Shirtings, 7 pounds, Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-12.
No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle Rs. 4-6 to 4-8.

Shipment of cotton for week ending the 9th instant, 6,890 cwts.

GALLE, 9th April.

Steamer *Tigre*, from China anchored.

CALCUTTA, 10th April.

Steamer *Simla* went to Sea.

GALLE, 10th April.

Steamer *Meinam*, from Calcutta anchored.

GALLE, 11th April.

Steamer *Donnai*, from Suez anchored.

KURRACHEE, 12th April.

Steamer *Busheer* arrived from Bombay.

BOMBAY.

We are requested by the acting Senior Magistrate to acknowledge with thanks the sum of Rs. 100 from A. D. Sassoon, Esq, for the Fort Police Court poor-box.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday sentenced a Borah to one month's imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour for assaulting a Hindoo woman.

Yesterday the Director of the Indo-European line reported to Government that the direct line was still interrupted beyond Bagdad; the interruption on the Persian line continued.

We understand that Mr. F. S. Chapman, Chief Secretary to Government, proceeds to England by the first mail of next month, and that the Hon'ble Mr. Shaw Stewart, at present a member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Viceroy of India will act for him during his absence.

Thomas Johnson, a loafer, who had been about seven times in jail before, was yesterday brought up before the acting Senior Magistrate, for stealing a waistcoat, a pugree and two shirts, of the aggregate value of rupees fifteen, belonging to Mr. Archibald Harvey. The accused was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the County Jail with hard labour.

Our *Overland Summary* (42 columns) is now ready for delivery. It contains all the local and general intelligence of the fortnight and specially written market and freight reports. The *Bombay Price Current* will be published at noon to-day, and will give the latest and most accurate intelligence, specially prepared for this publication, of the Bombay Exchange, Imports and Exports, and Freight markets.

The British Ship *Evelyn*, Captain J. Boag, which arrived on Thursday last from Calcutta, reports that on her passage between Calcutta and Bombay on 1st April she spoke with the ship *London*, from Rangoon bound to Bombay off Cape Romas. On March 26th she spoke with the British Ship *Cestrian*, off Point de Galle. Captain and Mrs. Dodds and child arrived by this opportunity.

For the information of such of our readers as may be induced to visit Goa during the ensuing vacation, we are enabled to state that a Travellers' Bungalow has been established in that city, and also that a new steamer, the *Pestana*, now plys through the various rivers in the neighbourhood of Goa, which will afford visitors a good opportunity in a short time of seeing much of the place.

Colonial Postage.—Under orders from Government, no Indian Inland postage will in future be levied on letters received for delivery from or despatched by Her Majesty's Mails or French Mail steamers to Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, China, Hongkong, Australia, Mauritius, Port Louis, Natal, Reunion, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, Saint Helena, Ascension, Malta and Gibraltar.

In a paragraph in yesterday's impression, regarding a suit of the Victoria Press Company against the Bank of Hindustan, it should have been stated that the Judge *did* stay proceedings—which he would not have done had he had jurisdiction in the matter. The suit in regard to which enquiry had been made, with a view to finding a precedent applicable to the present case, was one brought by the Bank of China against the Asiatic Bank, not against the Bank of Hindustan.

The following are the candidates for the vacant situation of the interpretership to the Chief Magistrate of Police:—Mr. Babajee Vittoba, interpreter to the Coroner, Mr. Nana Narayen Kothari, Under graduate of the Bombay University, Mr. Bajeeraw Tatia, Venayek Tatia, Rowjee Ranjet, Mr. Kesawrao Bhaskerjee, employed in the office of the Solicitor to Government, and Mr. Venayek Morojee, head clerk to the Bombay Municipal brick works at Panwell.

A meeting of the clerks and employes, of the stores department B. B. and C. I Railway Boree Bunder, was held on Thursday evening for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mr. Frederick Potter, storekeeper, prior to his departure for England. His assistant, Mr. Duigan, having read the address, after a brief speech, presented to him a silver cup with an appropriate inscription, after which Mr. Potter having at some length responded to the sentiments expressed in the address, thanked each and every one present. The usual distribution of pan sooparee, nosegays, &c., having been finished the meeting broke up.

We have great pleasure in directing the attention of our local readers to an advertisement in another column, announcing the opening of a school, in connection with the Bombay Scottish Education Society, in Meadow Street immediately opposite the *Bombay Gazette* office, under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. McDonald who have been selected in Scotland and sent out to Bombay for the purpose. The boys will be educated up to the High School standard and the girls will receive a substantial English education, and those for whom it is desired will be taught instrumental music, drawing and fancy needlework. It is to be hoped that parents will avail themselves of this opportunity to ensure a really good education for their children, and as the instruction will be, as far as possible, such as is conveyed in the national schools of Scotland and subject to the approval of the committee of management, a really sound education will be guaranteed. The school opens on Monday next.

Indo-European Telegraph.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours, ending at 8 P. M. yesterday, were as follows:—

From United Kingdom 8th April

The time occupied in the transmission of messages from Kurrachee to Bombay during the same period ranged from 48 hours 7 minutes to 0 hour 18 minutes; communication being reported perfect.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P. M. of the 11th to 8 P.M. of the 12th April were as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta via Agra	61	37	31	15
" Calcutta via Madras ...	56	43	22	7
" Madras	32	29	0	0

Rutlam, 12th, 1-5 P. M.—Communication Necmuch interruption lasted 31 hours.

Burha, 12th, 8-20 A. M.—Interruption Rancegunge.

In exercise of the power vested in him by the fourth section of Act No. XXI of 1867 (for the Licensing of Professions and Trades) the Governor General of India in Council doth hereby authorize every person dwelling or personally working for gain, or carrying on business within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, to deduct the sum paid by such person on or before the first day of May in this and every subsequent year, under the provisions of the laws for the management of the Municipal affairs of the said towns respectively for the time being in force, as a tax, by way of charge for a license or otherwise, in the exercise of any trade or profession, from the sum which, in the absence of this authorisation, would have been payable by such person under the provisions of the said Act No. XXI of 1867. In the exercise of the power vested in him by the fourth section of Act XXI of 1867 (for the Licensing of Professions and Trades), the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of the said Act, all persons employed as clerks or servants, and not engaged on their own account in any profession, calling or trade whose annual receipts shall be less than Rs. 1,000.

A charge of Forgery.—Mr. James Alexander Forbes, of Messrs. Forbes and Co., appeared yesterday before Mr. R. B. Barton, acting Senior Magistrate of Police, and laid an information against one T. M. Hill, charging him as above:—

Mr. Forbes sworn: I am a partner in the firm of Messrs. Forbes and Co., merchants of this place. On the 8th instant the prisoner, T. M. Hill, produced at our office a telegraphic message, purporting to be from his father Mr. John Hill of Kurrachee, requesting us to pay him the sum of Rs. 350 on his father's account, who has a banking account with us. We paid the money and he signed a receipt for it. He appeared again to-day with a second telegram, also purporting to be from his father, requesting us to pay to him Rs. 800 on his father's account. The latter sum was not paid and enquiries having been made by a clerk in our office, at the telegraphic office, it was ascertained that both the telegrams were forged. I charge the prisoner with forgery and with using as genuine forged documents for the purpose of cheating, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

His Worship ordered a warrant to be issued for the apprehension of the prisoner. In the course of the day Hill was brought up before the Magistrate, who read over the information to him, and he was recognized as the person alluded to in the information. His Worship adjourned the case and admitted the prisoner to bail.

The following passengers will proceed tomorrow by the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Salsette*, Captain A. Parish, to Aden and Suez:—

For Suez.

Mr. Edwin Pinnell,
" P. Norman,
Major R. R. Ricketts,
Colonel Phayre C. B.
Mr. C. M. Smith,
Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Sandwith.
Lieut. Col. Hewett's two sons,
Captain Anderson,
Mr. F. Halsey,

For Marseilles.

Mr. J. Moss,
Mr. and Mrs. Hynes,
" " H. Spencer,
Mr. A. J. P., and G. W. Two Cabins,
Mr. J. Forsyth,
" F. Potter,
Two Ladies,
Lieut. Irehell,
Dr. D. T. Robertson,
Mr. Reynolds,
" J. Watson,
Colonel Rigby,
Mr. J. B. Thorpe,
" G. Finch,
Captain Watts,
General Smith,
Mr. John Harker,
Major T. D. Almeida,
Lieut. G. H. Reinecker,
Mr. Ward,
Mrs. Hodgkinson and 3 children,
Col. Stevens

For Gibraltar.

Mr. and Mrs. Norooba, Mrs. and Miss DeNorooba and child.

For Southampton.

Dr. C. Thomson,
Dr. and Mrs. Bowhill and 2 children,
General and Mrs. Birdwood,
Major A. Becher and two daughters,
Mrs. Postt and infant,
Mr. Smith,
A Gentleman and Lady,
Mrs. R. H. Edwards,
Mr. James Younger,
Major W. Osborne's child,
Miss. Forster,
Mrs. S. Scott and two children,
Mr. T. Henderson,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Pryer,
Mrs. Clifton,
Miss Moyle,
Mr. John Coombe,
" T. D. Fleming,
" Reid.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR GENERAL H. RIVERS, COMMANDANT.

During the ensuing week the various Companies will parade as follows:—

No. 1 (Fort) Company on Monday 15th instant at 6-30 A. M., Wednesday 17th inst. at 5-30 P. M. Nos. 3 and 4 (Mazagon) Companies on Monday 15th instant at 7-30 P. M., Wednesday 17th inst. at 7-30 P. M., Thursday 18th instant at 7-30 P. M., Saturday 20th instant at 3 30 P. M.

No. 5 (Byculla) Company at the carriage sheds attached to Byculla Church, on Tuesday 16th instant at 5-30 P. M., Thursday 18th instant at 6 o'clock A. M.

By order,
W. P. WALSHE,
Instructor of Musketry and Acting Adjutant.
Head Quarters, No. 1, Oak Lane, Bombay, 13th April 1867.

FORT POLICE COURT.—12TH APRIL.

(Before R. B. Barton, Esq.)

Drunk and Disorderly.—Alderjee Burjorjee, a reputed, rogue, who prosecuted a Parsee Priest the other day, was charged with the above offence, and, on being convicted, sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees, or in default, to be imprisoned for fourteen days in the County Jail with hard labour.

Theft.—Caetano Vincent Pereira, a Portuguese, was charged with stealing an umbrella, of the value of rupees four, the property of Mr. James Slade, employed in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's office.

His Worship convicted the offender and sent him to the County Jail for fourteen days with hard labour.

Assault.—Mahomed Tiab, a boatman, was charged with assaulting one Bata Abdool Cadur.

The prisoner was adjudged guilty and scntenced to pay a fine of twenty-five rupees, or in default of payment of the fine, to suffer a month's imprisonment in the County Jail with hard labour. If the fine was realized rupees fifteen out of it to be paid to the complainant.

MAZAGON POLICE.—12TH APRIL.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Theft.—Doolia Gunnoo was charged with stealing, on the 11th inst., a quantity of cotton yarn belonging to the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company; and pleaded guilty. His Worship sentenced him to receive fifteen stripes with a rattan at the mills of the Company.

Theft.—Gabriel Mathews, a cook, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a bottle of cocoanut oil; and was sentenced to receive ten stripes with a rattan.

Kabanjee Khetsey was charged with obstructing a thoroughfare by leaving timber therein on the 23rd ult., and, being found guilty, was fined Rs. 25.

An old offender.—Futtoo Hubib was charged with stealing a dhotar (waist cloth) belonging to Grahamar Sircarkan, and pleaded guilty to the charge. The prisoner admitted having been three times in the House of Correction and once flogged lately. His Worship sentenced him to be imprisoned for three months.

CABUL NEWS FROM 12TH TO 21ST MARCH, 1867, INCLUSIVE.

A letter from Tashkarghan of 26th February containing news from Bokhara up to 11th idem has been received. It is stated that strong Russian re-inforcements had reached Tashkand and Jussukh, and it would appear not improbable that during the present spring a general attack on Bokhara may be made and the king reduced to submit to the Russians.

The Army and the Oosbeg population are very well affected to Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan and devoted to his service owing to his great liberality. His Cabul troops are less well disposed towards him, but still ready to fight.

Meer Sooltan Morad moved from Koondooz to Tuhkapool on 15th February. Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan gave suitable presents to him and his followers, and it was agreed that he (Meer Sooltan Khan) should attack Badakshan with a force, of 4,000 men and 2 guns. Should the country be subdued by him, the Government of it is to be made over to him for life.

On the 18th of February, a letter was received by Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan from Ameer Shere Ali, from Camp Furrah, attributing his defeat to the treachery of the Candaharees and exhorting the Sirdar to be very wary. The Sirdar after taking counsel wrote on 19th February in reply to above, assuring the Ameer of his devotion and urging him to come up at once with Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan and representing that all things needful for his reception had been provided.

The Walee has sought advice from Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan in the matter of the extradition of the brothers of Sirdar Mahomed Uslum Khan.

From recent arrivals from Candahar, it appears that Ameer Shere Ali, proceeded to Herat; after placing Sirdar Meer Afzul Khan at Furrah, with a suitable force. Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan with some leading officers was to proceed to Turkistan.

Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan had issued forthwith the greater portion of his troops from Herat but it was not yet known at Candahar what his movements would be.

Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan; with reference to the above, detached 4,000 men and 6 guns under Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan to Girishk.

It has been rumoured for several days at Cabul that Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan is actually on his way to Turkistan.

Some of the Jellalabad troops are to-day, (18th March) at Bootdhak, 5 coss from Cabul, and preparations are being made for the Turkistan campaign.

Some overtures of submission on behalf of Sirdar Mahomed Uslum Khan have reached the Cabul rulers, but the Walee is not inclined to listen favorably to them: on the contrary, he talks of deporting his family and brothers with their families.

The troops that have returned to Cabul from Jellalabad have, with reference to their employment shortly in the Turkistan campaign, received 20 days leave and Sirdar Mahomed Ishak Khan has been warned to make all preparations for a forward movement. The Walee desires to send a fresh force composed of 4,000 horse and foot and 6 guns to Turkistan.

Meer Sooltan Moorad, with one gun and some troops has reached Goree, and has been collecting levies for his attack on Budakshan. Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan wrote to Meer Sooltan Moorad's troops exhorting them to assist him zealously, but sent private instructions to them on no account to advance from Goree!

Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan, has sent Aishan Khan, Dehdadee and Rooshkar, Oosbeg, express to Ameer Shere Ali, to exhort him either to move up himself at once, or to detach all the troops he could spare. The Sirdar himself is sparing no effort to provide munitions of war but the Cabulee officers of his army and sundry Oosbeg notables and head men of Durrah Soof have been writing lately to Cabul tendering allegiance.

Nazir Naeem Khan, a Gholam of the late Sirdar Hyder Khan, left a widow with property worth 3 or 4 lakhs and Wallee, attracted by her wealth has married her.

The Moonshee reports that Ameer Mahomed Afzul Khan on receipt of the morasilah of the Viceroy (?) professed to be much gratified he and sent a copy of it to Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan, saying, that he would reply to it after hearing from the Sirdar.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE LINES OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH.

The following Memorandum by the Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India, appears in a supplement to the *Gazette of India*:—

With reference to Mr. Monteath's Memorandum, I have the honor to make the following statement with regard to the lines of the Indian Telegraph. The accounts, as the Government are well aware, are in such a state of confusion that it is a matter of the greatest difficulty to apportion the charges to the headings to which they properly belong. All Statements, therefore, which I have been enabled to put forth, can only be looked upon as estimated approximations. Had time admitted, I could doubtless have arrived at more reliable results; but as the Government are anxious for this Statement, I can only give them the best I can prepare from the information at my disposal.

2. Appendix A shows the total expenditure up to the 30th April 1866, amounting to Rs. 1,34,53,279; and Appendix B shows the annual expenditure in repairs, establishment, and maintenance of lines, and offices, as also the income derived by the Department year by year from its commencement.

3. It would be well to criticise these Statements before proceeding further. With regard to Appendix A, it appears to me that the fairest way of examining the Statement will be to estimate the value of our lines, stores, and plant as they at present exist.

4. The total length of line now working in the Department is 13,400 miles, the estimated cost of which amounts to Rs. 1,00,36,400, as per detail.*

5. The rates assumed in this estimate are most moderate. The Rs. 600 per mile is the amount laid down by Colonel Douglas for the construction of lines where only average difficulties exist; but it must be remembered that, in many parts of the country, such as Central India, Assam, Pegu, Arracan, Punjab, &c., the item of carriage becomes very heavy; and I believe that, in these positions, a rate of Rs. 750 per mile, or 25 per cent. in advance of the rates I have assumed, would be more fair. In the case of the line Bardwan to Patna, a distance of 338 miles, constructed by Mr. Adley, Superintendent of the East Indian Railway Telegraph, and which was made over by that Company to the Government, the cost charged was Rs. 2,41,057, giving a rate of Rs. 713 per mile; the line was constructed on wooden posts without insulation, and great facilities existed for carriage by the river which ran parallel to, and within, a few miles of the line for the greater part of the distances.

6. The rate for cables is merely their cost when landed in Calcutta, the charge for carriage and laying not having been noticed; although in many instances, such as the cables across the Jumna, Chenab, Jhelum, Indus, Chumbul, Nerbudda, Ganges, Mahandy, Godavery, Soane, Berhampooter, Sutledge, Ravee, and Beas, very considerable additions have been made to the cost from the distance cables have had to be conveyed, and the special arrangements it has been necessary to make for their safe transport.

7. Assuming, therefore, the value of our present existing plant to be Rs. 1,00,36,400, we have a balance of capital amounting to Rs. 34,16,879 to account for, which may be done as follows:—

	Rupees.
Value of lines constructed and abandoned from time to time as per Statement C	4,53,441
Reconstruction of lines destroyed in 1857	5,00,000
Cost of 150 miles of cables which have failed and been renewed	5,00,000
Cost of Brook's insulators and brackets since fallen into disuse	4,50,000
Cost of unserviceable top-poles supplied from England in 1862-63	3,70,000
Balance	11,43,438
Total.....	34,16,879

8. These items may be explained as follows:—The details of the first item are given in Statement C, which shows the lines abandoned, their lengths, and the actual cause of their abolition. The losses in 1857 were caused by the entire re-construction of the following lines destroyed by the mutineers:—

Meerute to Delhi	44 miles.
" to Agra	234 "
Agra to Allahabad	324 "
" to Indore	341 "
Cawnpore to Lucknow	53 "
Total ...	918 miles.

As these lines were supported on wooden posts, fitted with either screw piles or solid stone basements, which was the system then considered permanent, I have estimated their value at Rs. 500 per mile only, which is, I believe, very considerably below their cost. This amounts to Rs. 4,59,090; but as a very large consignment of stores, valued at about Rs. 41,000, was destroyed on its way up-country for repairs of damages, the total cost of replacing the lines may be fairly estimated at five lakhs of rupees. I have estimated the cost of these abandoned cables at only Rs 2,000 per mile, as those formerly in use were of of a very inferior description.

9. With regard to Brook's insulators, 212,488 were actually received in this country, at a rate of Rs. 1-11-4 each when landed in India, costing Rs. 3,63,000; but including the cost of their carriage, distribution, and fixing at the points where they were used, the total expenditure on the experiment may be fairly assumed at Rs. 4,50,000, as estimated. At the time of their introduction, telegraphy was in its infancy; and the insulators, which were made up in England by one of the leading firms, were then considered of excellent pattern,—though later improvements have led to their abandonment, and we have now introduced a new form, which is believed to be as perfect as the advance of the science of telegraphy admits. As, however, further progress is made, doubtless these will in time come to be looked on as old-fashioned and obsolete, and be superseded by more modern investions, in the same manner as they in their turn superseded the Brook's insulator. The top-poles were sent out for use in the Department by the Secretary of State in 1862-63, but were found to have so deteriorated on the voyage that, after several trials, it was necessary to condemn them as unserviceable. Their cost as landed in India was rupees two each; and I have added for carriage and fitting eight annas only, which is a very moderate charge.

10. The balance Rs. 11,43,438 can very of easily be accounted for. In the first place, 6,647 miles (*vide* Appendix D) which have been re-constructed were originally temporarily run up, and supported on bamboos, toddy palm trees, &c., which have, in many cases been re-placed by asul, teak, and iron wood posts; which have again been superseded by the Hamilton's standards; so that, in some case, the lines have been more than once re-constructed before they were completed with the present supports. This item alone will more than cover the balance; for assuming the rate per mile as low as even Rs. 300, these temporary lines may be valued at Rs. 19,94,100. In addition to this, there were between 200 and 300 miles run up for Military purposes in 1857-58. These had to be constructed in the face of the greatest difficulties, and their cost was proportionally great. We have, moreover, to make allowance for the numerous experiments—many of them of considerable magnitude—which were undertaken in the early days of the Department; and we have to claim credit for very considerable quantities of stores which have from time to time been lost on their way from England. I regret that I am unable to give any accurate Statements of these items, but I mention them to show that the balance, with a very considerable sum in addition, may well be accounted for.

11. We now come to Appendix B, which shows an amount of Rs. 1,21,84,433 as the working expenses of the Department during the 15 years it has been in existence, the income during the same period being Rs. 70,88,873, exhibiting a total loss of Rs. 50,95,560, or an average loss of between three and four lakhs per annum. This Statement has been prepared from old records as could best be done in the limited time at my disposal; but I believe that had time allowed a more close scrutiny, I should have found many items which would be more fairly chargeable to capital. For instance, the whole establishment, including those employed on line duties and the temporary establishment entertained for re-construction, have all been classsed under the head of working expenses, instead of being charged to the works on which they have been employed. I think this may be clearly seen by the very considerable and rapid increase in the working expenses since 1858-59, during which period almost the whole of the re-construction work of the Department has been undertaken. It is true that many new offices have been opened in this interval, and that the charge for repairs has considerably increased on account of the many miles of new lines that have been constructed, but this scarcely explains the increase of the charge for working in 1865-66, when it was between three and four times as great as it was in 1857-58. I think, therefore, that we may safely assume that a very considerable portion of this expenditure has been improperly charged to working. I have no means of ascertaining the exact amount; but assuming one lakh of rupees a year only, we decrease our loss by eight lakhs of rupees at least. We must, moreover, take into consideration the number of free messages which are conveyed by the Department for the convenience of the Press and the public generally. Recently this subject was referred for the consideration of Government, when it was found that the value of free messages at present conveyed annually over the lines of the Department amounted to upwards of three lakhs of Rupees,—(*Vide* Appendix E). This free list has, from time to time, undergone careful scrutiny, and been kept down to the lowest limits consistent with the great demands upon it. I think, therefore, if we assume one lakh of rupees per annum as the average value of free messages annually conveyed by our lines since their first construction, we shall be well within the mark. At this rate the Department can lay claim to fifteen lakhs of rupees as the value of messages conveyed without charge. By these two items alone, therefore, we reduce our total deficit to about Rs. 28,00,000, showing an annual loss of about two lakhs of rupees from the first establishment of the telegraph.

12. It will remain with the Government to determine whether this result is a satisfactory one or not. I would beg, however, to explain the result; and I believe I shall be able to show that it is due entirely to local and other causes over which the head of the Department can have no control.

13. In the first place, the greater number of the Indian lines have been undertaken for political and administrative purposes; and the only ones that can at all fairly be considered commercial lines are those connecting Kurrachee, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Galle with one another. Into these, moreover, the Government element very considerably enters; but, even looking at them as commercial lines only, the telegraphic communication between them only averages that between third-rate European cities; while the lengths of the lines are generally as much as four and five times as long as those required in Europe. It will, therefore, be seen that the capital required for their construction, and the cost of their annual working and maintenance, must be proportionally great, and their financial results must inversely follow the same ratio. For instance, a line of 100 miles in length, between two cities paying five per cent. per annum, would only pay one per cent. if the line between the same two places were increased to 500 miles. This is a very fair example of the state of affairs in India.

14. That our charges for maintenance and working are not excessive may be seen from the following Statement: Our working expenses for the year 1865-66, the last given in Appendix B, amount to Rs. 16,38,922; this includes, as I have before said, many items more fairly chargeable to capital, but I will not notice them, as they show more unfavourable for our results, and, therefore, make this comparison more fair.

15. It has been estimated by Colonel Douglas, and it is generally accepted in the Department, that the cost of conservancy of lines amount to about Rs. 1-8 per mile per mensem, or Rs. 18 per mile per annum. Taking, therefore, the length of our lines at 13,400 miles, we find that the working cost should be 13,400 × 18 = Rs. 2,41,200. Deducting this from the Rs. 16,38,922, we have abalance of Rs. 13,92,722, which should exhibit the actual cost of the Telegraph Offices of which there are 181; and which gives a charge of Rs. 7,694 per annum, or Rs. 641 per mensem for each Office. Comparing these figures with the cost of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, which accompanied Home Department letter No. 5062 of the 25th September 1868 (of which Appendix F. is an abstract), we find that the cost of conservancy per mile per annum on these land lines amount to Rs. 35 or nearly double that claimed by us; while the average charge for each of their Offices amounts to Rs. 27,330 per annum, or Rs. 2,277 per mensem,—nearly four times that charged by this Department.

16. Having, therefore, shown that our charges for individual Offices are not excessive, we have only to estimate the loss on those Offices which have been established for Government convenience, and which extend over all the lines of the Department, except those before shown as commercial lines. On this assumption, we find (*vide* Appendix G) that there are 91 Offices which have been established for Government purposes at a cost of 91 × 1,694 = Rs. 7,00,154; and adding the amount of conservancy over 7,767 miles along which these Offices are distributed, we, have a total of Rs. 8,39,960. Deducting from this the two lakhs per annum for actual loss, we find a balance of about Rs. 6,39,960, which would give a percentage of about five per cent. per annum on the capital of the Department

17. I mention this to show the great disadvantage against which this Department has to struggle in the great length of unproductive lines under its administrations. These lines have gradually grown from time to time from recommendations made by the different Local Governments, and similar recommendations are being most constantly received. I annex a Statement H, showing the different lines that have been proposed, though not carried out, to show the great tendency of the Department to extend itself in unprofitable speculations which has only been checked by the control of the Head of the Department working in communication with the Supreme Government.

18. I have in the foregoing Statement examined the results of the Department from a financial point of view, and shown that where it has been unremunerative the fault has not lain with its administration. I think, however, that it should be viewed in a much wider sense, and should be looked upon as a Government institution absolutely necessary for the administration of the country. The value that the Governments may see fit to put upon it in this light I do not venture to discuss; but they will be able from the foregoing Statement to see the cost they pay for the assistance its working affords, and to determine whether they consider the result commensurate with the cost.

19. I would, in conclusion, simply point to the little telegram sent from Delhi, on the morning of the 11th of May 1867, as an instance of the importance of the Department to the Government of the country.

20. I do not know if it is intended to place this Department on its defence, nor am I aware that any is requisite; but as attacks on its administration are not unfrequent, and as I believe them to be very unjust in most cases, a few words from an impartial witness like myself may not be out of place. I say impartial, because I can in no way be answerable for errors or omissions if any have been committed in times gone by, as my connection with the Department has been of very recent date, and will shortly terminate, probably never to be renewed.

21. Were the difficulties of maintaining telegraphic communication in this country more fairly understood, it would, I think, be a cause of surprise that our failures have not been more frequent. These difficulties are of a nature peculiar to the country, and are, I believe, found in no other in which telegraphic communication has been opened out, for it must be remembered that, in many parts of India, our wires are led through forest, jungle, and desert, where means of transit do not exist; were there are literally no roads; where unbridged rivers of first class magnitude cross the route, rendering inspection difficult, and at times impracticable; where the population, whether dense or scarce, only affords laborers entirely unskilled and as such of use only for the amount of brute force they are capable of exerting, adding considerably to the cost and difficulty of construction and repairs, which is further enhanced by the great extent of country over which our Stations are spread, involving lines of unusual length, and offering little hope of remunerative returns,—cities of commercial importance, as understood in Europe, being here entirely unknown.

22. In many parts the climate, at certain seasons of the year, is of a character so deadly that inspection is carried on at the risk of life by European Officers, while Native subordinates simply refuse to face it, and even at the best of times we have to contend with an Indian sun.

23. In some places the rain-fall and natural humidity are of a magnitude unknown in other count

the results turned out ill, he would have no one to blame but himself; might ebb serviceable."

The above was begun to be written when matters stood at the stage at which it is terminated here. The sequel is, that the Nizam for several days neglected to invite the Resident to a second conference as he had promised to do, and Sir George Yule addressed a note to him reminding him of his voluntary engagement, and requesting an early day might be fixed for it. The Nizam in consequence as before sent Shums ool oomrah to him; his visit to the Resident was longer than it had been before. One may suppose the observations of the Resident to him were more full and detailed, than they could have been to the Nizam, and one may suppose from the result that followed that this gentleman was impressed with their good sense, and imparted his own sentiments to the Nizam. The minister was ordered two or three days subsequently to attend His Highness, and was told dryly he might continue to conduct the affairs of the State. *En resté*, it is said that His Highness's reception of his minister was stately and reserved, and on one small occasion his language to him was uncivil, if not contumelious.

Matters stand thus—it only remains now to notice the reports which are abroad and the sentiments of the people. Among the many there is rejoicing, but the few,—I should not say the few, for they too are numerous,—who have been disappointed in their hopes, and are hostile to the English, give out that the Nizam's concession is temporary, that he will take his final measures when Sir George Yule retires from the Residency in the middle of April, and that standing upon stronger grounds than he did before, from knowing now that the English Government will use no authoritative interposition, he will not be driven back by simple remonstrance from his purpose, and they laugh at the notion of the Resident's expositions, and homilies, upon good government having any effect. They say that the Nizam believes, and evidently they partake of the opinion, that the Resident is a partizan, and that the Nizam is no such fool as to take his opinions, and they adopt the alternative just as frequently, and say he has too little intelligence to understand them, and will act as he always has done when he has power, under the impulse of the moment. There is much good sense in the speculation, and I fear something of the kind may occur to give the English Government trouble, and to betray the Nizam into an humiliating position, although it should not be attended with any substantial loss to him. It is impossible he should escape some sort of disgrace as the consequence of his conduct—but the people are callous to it. An Hindoostanee historian writing of the subsidiary treaty, which the Nizam greedily formed to save himself from Tippoo, and the Mahrattas, thus speaks of it:—"His Highness was pleased to honor (Surfuraz) the English by accepting a treaty for which they sued." The check to matters coming to any extremity would be if the English Government would be pleased to write to the Nizam, to compliment him upon the restoration of his minister to his confidence, and to point out to him somewhat in the terms of the letter I have suggested, the evil consequences of a different course.

I end with affirming that whoever advises the Nizam to withdraw his confidence from his minister is a traitor to his sovereign and his country. May His Highness's mind be directed rightly in this important matter. The English are his best friends. May he reject all sycophants and slanderers from his presence, and use the human appliances of good Government and good will towards all men, for the preservation of his sovereignty and of his dynasty on the musnud. Affairs are going on well—let well alone. Change is hazardous.

* The discussion has been settled and the minister has resumed his office. The Nizam, however, retains his bad humour, and there is no knowing how soon he may break out and disgust the English Government into a constrained acquiescence with his conduct, and the eventual annihilation of own authority and Government. This would be effectually checked if the English Government would write to the Nizam, expressing its satisfaction at the restoration of the minister, and describing the evils that have waited upon his dismissal, the consequence of which would inevitably have been a bad administration, drawing its predictions from past events. A hundred years of continued bad administration, and almost annual breaking up, till the English Government came to its support, are no bad proofs that the Nizam's Government cannot maintain itself, and that the accident of such a one as Salar Jung cannot be expected every day to recur.

THE FENIANS.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

(*Manchester Guardian, March* 18.)

(By Telegraph.)

DUBLIN, SUNDAY, TWO O'CLOCK A.M.

THE latest accounts from the south state that the Tipperary district continued tranquil, and all was still and very quiet in the city and county of Cork. Several arrests were made in the city of Cork, including three or four centres, and at Queenstown. Special constables were being sworn in at Charleville, and wild rumours were in circulation of renewed disturbances at Skibbereen. Some old rails were thrown across the railway near the Curragh (Kildare) last night; they broke the guard and sand pipe of an engine. The milesman put up fog signals, which just enabled the train (a goods one) to escape. A man, named Fitzsimons, was charged before the magistrates with having a loaded revolver in his possession. The constable, observing the top of it protruding from the prisoner's pocket, arrested him in South George-street, after a desperate resistance, in the presence of a large crowd, not one of which rendered any assistance. The D division of police at Kingstown are now supplied with rifles. Apprehension has prevailed for some days that there would be an outbreak to-night or to-morrow, in celebration of St. Patrick's Day, but up to the present the city is perfectly tranquil.

DUBLIN, SUNDAY EVENING, HALF-PAST TEN.

The city has been unusually quiet, and scarcely a case of drunkenness has been reported.

There are similar reports from all the disturbed districts.

There are 8,000 troops in Dublin, and extraordinary precautions have been taken.

It is supposed now that the insurrection is at an end, and that the leaders are making for the coast.

The Government is embarrassed with the number of persons turned informers.

CORK, SUNDAY.

Everything remains perfectly tranquil here. Several arrests were made in the city yesterday and last night. The military and police are still kept in readiness to act at a moment's notice. The weather is extremely stormy and cold.

LIMERICK, SUNDAY.

All continues quiet in this direction. The public-houses have been closed since seven o'clock yesterday evening by order of the magistrates.

LIMERICK JUNCTION, SUNDAY, TWO P.M.

All is quiet here. No attempt at disturbance in the districts around. The day is dry, but cold. The trains are regular.

PORTARLINGTON, SUNDAY.

Captain Moriarty, and six other Fenian prisoners from Kerry, under a strong military escort, passed up to Dublin in the mail train this morning, arriving at 4-50 a.m.

TWO P.M.

All is quiet. The trains are regular.

KILDARE, SUNDAY.

All was quiet here last night, and the trains are regular.

THURLES, SUNDAY.

There was no disturbance last night. The townspeople remained up all night, expecting a renewed outbreak. The police made several arrests. The trains are regular.

THURLES, SUNDAY EVENING.

Flying columns now going out but where is not known. There is great excitement in the town, but up to the present all is quiet.

DUBLIN.

(*From our own Reporter.*)

DUBLIN, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The eve of the national festival of St. Patrick finds the capital of Ireland in an exceedingly anxious and disturbed condition. During the last week rumours have been everywhere current of the intention of the Fenian brotherhood to "rise" in their full strength to-night or to-morrow, and to give from the capital the signal for an insurrection which should set the whole island in a blaze. The abortive rising in the immediate neighbourhood of Dublin on Shrove Tuesday shows that the insurgents were prepared to attack the Government at its strongest point; and a very uneasy feeling was excited that that might have been but the precuror of a more formidable outbreak. A few hours will show whether these apprehensions are well founded or not. Meantime, the Government have taken the most energetic steps to concentrate the forces at their command in a manner that will enable them to crush any outbreak at once. The garrison of the Castle has been reinforced; the work itself is being fortified; strong guards are posted at every point within the city where an attack would be probable; and in the police stations and great prisons in the outskirts there are forces sufficient to maintain them against any number of assailants that the insurgents could bring against them. During the whole of this morning companies of infantry have been marching and countermarching through the principal thoroughfares,—the men in heavy marching order, and prepared for action at a moment's notice. The authorities, in making this display of their strength, will overawe the disaffected, and show the loyal inhabitants that they will be amply and instantly protected should the emergency actually arise. The 93d Highlanders garrison the Castle; and in the military barracks a large force of men, horse and foot and artillery, are kept ready for instant movement. The constabulary in some districts of the city carry swords by day, and revolvers are served out to them at night. The members of this fine force have been called upon for an extraordinary display of energy during the crisis, and they have met the demand with a promptitude and steady loyalty that have been beyond all praise. None but Fenian sympathisers speak in anything but the highest terms of the force.

The city was considerably excited this morning by two items of intelligence,—the first, that a large addition to the naval force at the disposal of the Government was to be made at once; and the second, that Lord Fermoy had officially stated that he had reason to expect there would be a renewed outbreak to-night. With regard to the increase of the fleet, rumour has it that a descent of Irish-American sympathisers has been arranged to take place on the Southern coast "somewhere" and that the men of war will be employed as a patrol to prevent the threatened invasion. There cannot be much doubt that the Government will establish a very strict police of the seas, which shall be charged with the double duty of preventing the escape of Fenians from the country, and the landing of any Irish-Americans who may wish to join the movement here.

The news from the country districts continues of the same character as that which has been forwarded for the last four or five days. The flying columns are kept continually in motion, but the Fenian "masses" melt away before them, and the troops are subjected to great hardships, without seeing any good result in the shape of the capture of their invisible enemies. The Wicklow and Kerry mountains are thickly covered with snow; the weather has been so severe that none but desperadoes too deeply committed to be able to retrace their steps would venture to hold out in their hill fastnesses. Snow and Sleet have been loyal to the Queen, and done more for the prompt suppression of the rising than the military and the police.

It is already known that the prisoners will be tried by a Special Commission. To-night's *Mail* says:—"The precepts directing the Sheriff to return panels of jurors to serve at the Special Commission for Dublin have not yet been issued, and probably will not be for some days. The Commission, therefore, cannot be sped for about three weeks from this date, as it is requisite there should be fourteen days in the first instance clear of the day upon which it will be opened. The Commission which was adjourned to the 8th of April will not be held, as it has been superseded by the issue of a Special Commission. The course to be adopted, we believe, will be to try all ordinary and postponed cases first, and then, if necessary, adjourn for some days to allow the period prescribed by the statute to elapse before calling on the prisoners charged with high treason to plead, after bills have been found by the Grand Jury."

LIVERPOOL.

(*From our Reporter*)

The alarming reports that a Fenian demonstration was to take place in Liverpool on St. Patrick's Day, and the extensive precautions of the authorities to prevent such an outbreak, created considerable interest in that town on Saturday and yesterday. Rumour circulated a most elaborate plan of Fenian attack. The dock warehouses and shipping were to be burned with Greek fire, and amidst the confusion that would be caused thereby the gunsmiths' shops and banks were to be sacked, two or three steamers were then to be seized in the river, and the triumphant rebels were to sail across the Channel, make a descent upon Dublin or some other of the Irish ports, and act in concert with the Fenians in the sister isle. Though the authorities could not believe in such a Milesian programme, they evidently anticipated that something serious might take place, and on the principle of prevention being better than cure they adopted most extensive measures to place the town in a state of defence. Their mysterious reticence as to the nature or extent of their information, coupled with the fact that the Liverpool police were aware of the contemplated attack upon Chester twenty-four hours before the Fenian mob concentrated in that city, justified the authorities in the eyes of the public as to the course they were adopting. It was also to be remembered that, considering the size of the town, and the value of its commerce, there is probably no place in the kingdom that possessed less means of defence, and there was certainly no town that had a larger proportion of Irish among its population. For the suppression of riot, or any other internal disturbance, Liverpool entirely relies under ordinary circumstances upon its police; strange as it may appear, there are no barracks in the place, properly so-called except for the militia staff, and no detachment of the regular army beyond a few artillerymen, most of whom are stationed at the comparatively unimportant forts on the Mersey. If, therefore, a scheme had ever existed, were it only with the malicious object of damaging property, both time and place were well selected. The precautions to prevent any such attack were on an extraordinary scale. In the course of the week 300 of the 16th Regiment were sent for from Manchester, and in the absence of better accommodation, they were quartered in the Alexandra Buildings, near the Tithebarn-street Station. Three hundred marines also arrived a day or two ago from Portsmouth, and were placed on board the *Donegal*, stationed in the Sloyne, and arrangements made for transporting them at a moment's notice to any part of the docks; the *Wyvern* and *Lord Clyde* iron-clads anchored in the river; several hundred rifle volunteers were sworn in as special constables, the same was done with 300 of the Custom House authorities, and a large proportion of them were placed on duty in the Custom House buildings. The depots of the rifle and other volunteers were likewise placed under the charge of strong guards. There was also a partial re-distribution of the police force, and on St. Patrick's eve, and again yesterday, the beats in the neighbourhood of the docks, and in the parts of the town inhabited by the Irish, were watched with double the usual number of officers. Precautions were also taken at the banks, and by the dock authorities. The arms of the Irish volunteer rifle brigade were removed from the store in Devon-street to the depot of some other corps, on the ground that the building in Devon-street was not sufficiently safe. Many of the members of the brigade have taken great offence at this proceeding, which they interpret into an imputation on their military honour and loyalty, and it may take some time to allay the ill-feeling which this step has engendered. Joining in the anti-Fenian enthusiasm of the authorities, the members of the Royal Naval Reserve, at present on drill in the port, assembled to the number of 200 at the Sailor's Home on Saturday, and offered their services to assist in repressing the anticipated disturbances and the offer was communicated to the Government and accepted. On the Birkenhead side of the river, where a very large proportion of the population are Irishmen, steps were taken of equal importance to the precautions in Liverpool. On Saturday afternoon, about 150 marines were stationed at the emigration depot, and 170 of the Cheshire constables were located in the volunteer drillshed at Egremont. On Saturday, also, the Mayor of Liverpool (J. G. Morris, Esq.), Mr. Clint, the chairman of the Watch Committee; Major Greig, the head constable; Captain Paynter, of the *Donegal*; several magistrates, and officers of the troops that have recently arrived in Liverpool, held a consultation at the Town Hall, with the view of adopting measures so as to be able to act together should any serious hostile demonstration take place. Fortunately their services were not required, for none did St. Patrick's Eve or St. Patrick's Day pass over with greater quiet. The police could not even hear of a faction fight, and the reports of drunken cases were fewer than usual. It was, perhaps, a fortunate circumstance, that owing to the prevalence of easterly winds there have for the past few days been few shipping arrivals, and as a consequence the earnings of the Irish dock labourers have been so limited as to leave little margin for carousing; hence the celebration of St. Patrick's Day was sober and peaceful. Whether the precautions of the authorities prevented the Fenians putting their designs into execution, or whether they were abandoned at the last night the police were unaware of the slightest act that could be construed into anything like an hostile demonstration. The neighbourhood of the docks was comparatively deserted, except at St. George's landing stage, where large crowds congregated to look at the *Lord Clyde* iron-clad, which was lying immediately opposite. Even in the Irish quarters of the town the sharp frosty air thinned the streets, and the business part of the town, except in the main streets, looked like a deserted city. Birkenhead was equally quiet, and if mischief was ever intended never were precautions more successful; if, on the other hand, the contemplated rising was a mere *canard*, never were a town's authorities more successfully deluded. In some of the Roman Catholic chapels, yesterday morning, the male portion of the audience were strongly urged to keep away from public-houses, so as not to endanger the public peace; and at St. Mary's a number of young men were censured for wearing shamrocks in their coats. Many of the audience stripped off the offensive favours before they left the building.

SHEFFIELD.

On Saturday night and Sunday morning considerable excitement prevailed in Sheffield in consequence of an expectation that the Irish portion of the inhabitants of the town would attempt to honour St. Patrick's Day by a "rising." There were some grounds for this supposition, a telegram having been received from a well-known authority at Liverpool stating that the Fenians would rise at two o'clock on Sunday morning, and an anonymous letter fell into the hands of the Chief Constable, intimating that the spot where the rising would take place would be Lad Lane, which is one of the lowest parts of the town. Besides these two intimations, there were several rumours as to the probability of something unusual occurring, which rumours it was considered not advisable altogether to ignore, and, consequently, the Chief Constable put himself into communication with the military authorities at the barracks, and also with the officers of the three volunteer corps. The result of these communications was that the whole of the soldiers were confined to the barracks, and were kept under arms all night, so as to be in readiness to assist the police should their services be required, and the volunteers were stationed at their stores to prevent their arms from being seized should a rising take place. The ordinary night police force was considerably augmented, and in addition to those in the streets there was a large reserve at the station, who were ready at a moment's notice to take part in quelling any disturbance that might take place. Whether these precautionary measures had the effect of preventing any rising, or whether it was that the rumour as to the probability of a rising was ill-founded, fortunately the peacable inhabitants of the town were undisturbed, and Sr. Patrick's Day at Sheffield was ushered in without anything unusual taking place. There was, however, unfortunately a quarrel between some Irishmen in Cambridge-street shortly after twelve on Saturday night. Blows were freely exchanged, and at last a poker was brought into use. One of the men, a labourer named James Morin, was struck on the head with the poker, and also with a stone, which was fastened in a handkerchief. He received several serious wounds on the head, and was removed to his house in an insensible state. He died yesterday evening from the effects of the injuries, having never regained consciousness.

BRADFORD.

A detachment of the 19th Regiment of Foot entered Bradford at midnight on Friday, and marched to the barracks on Bradford Moor. Officers and men inquired, with eager curiosity, as they passed through the streets at that unusual hour, as to the cause of their having been so suddenly sent for, a brief telegram, requiring their presence at Bradford having been received at Sheffield, whence they had come by special train, at near eight o'clock on Friday night. In Bradford there is an Irish population of 25,000, and the authorities deemed it needful to take precautionary measures in anticipation of St. Patrick's Day. Both soldiers and police were, consequently, quite ready yesterday for any emergency. The day passed off, however, with the usual quiet, and the service of neither body was required.

SHREWSBURY.

SHREWSBURY, SUNDAY, FOUR P.M.

Considerable excitement was prevalent here last night, and has continued throughout to-day, in consequence of a report to the effect that the authorities had received intimation of an intended visit of the Fenians, with the view of obtaining possession of the county armoury, in which are stored 1,300 stand of arms. The rumour received support from the fact that yesterday afternoon a detachment of the militia were suddenly called out, and placed under arms in the armoury, where they remained on guard all night. A similar movement took place on the part of the pensioners, who have a depot in the town. These measures were, however, simply precautionary, and were wisely taken by the magistrates on receiving information of the threatening appearance of the Fenians in Liverpool and Birkenhead. Up to the present hour no unusual arrivals have taken place at the railway station, and the Irish residents in the town, of whom there are a considerable number, have made no demonstration beyond that customary on St. Patrick's Day, by attending chapel in larger bodies than usual and wearing sprigs of shamrock in their button-holes and caps. The militia and pensioners have, however, received orders to remain under arms till morning.

MANCHESTER.

There were no indications of disturbance in this city yesterday. Indeed the districts occupied chiefly by the Irish were more than usually peaceful. A sharp north east wind prevailed throughout the day, and it was particularly cold at night.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 4 months' sight	.....	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 3	do.	.....	1s. 11½d. do.
" 2	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
"	demand	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland	do.	.....	
On Paris	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50

Sums under £50 are only drawn for on demand.

Dividends thereon on the following days:—

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 10 h April 1867.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848*and by Imperial Decree of 30th July* 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.

" France and the Continent of Europe.

" Egypt.

" Calcutta.

" Madras and Pondicherry.

" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.

" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.

" Sydney and Melbourne.

" Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
6 ditto	4	do
12 ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants LOANS on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 13th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 ms' sight above	£20	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 3	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
" 2	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
" 1	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
	On demand	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland	do.	.....	
On Ireland	do.	.....	

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11¾d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	...	...	6 per cent.
6 do.	...	...	5 "
3 do.	...	...	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. On returning Government Paper or Bank Shares out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 12th April 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, HAITHO COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1865-6.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M P., CHAIRMAN.

JOHN ALLAN, Esq.	THOMAS LANCASTER, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq.	JOSEPH R. MORRISON, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq.	DONALD MCLACHLAN, Esq.
	WM. MACKINNON, Esq.

Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.

Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank) at	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.	
3 do.	do.	at	2s. 0¾d. "
2 do.	do.	at	2s. 0¾d. "
1 do.	do.	at	1s. 11¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office)	do.	at	1s. 11¾d. "

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	4 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge. Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 10th April 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £325,000.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—C. J. CLAY, Esq., General Manager.

INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Muscoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore and Benares.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

4 months' sight	...	at 2s.	0¾. per Rupee.
3 do.	...	at 1s.	11¾d. "
2 do.	...	at 1s.	11¾d. "
1 do.	...	at 1s.	11¾d. "
On demand	...	at 1s.	11¾d. "
On Scotland and Ireland		at 1s.	11¾d. "

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe..... at 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 75, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, London, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo*, and *Baghdad*.

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent.	requiring	twelve months'	notice of withdrawal
At 5	ditto,	nine	ditto.
At 4	ditto,	six	ditto.
At 3	ditto,	three.	ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on applicati n to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOEKER, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th April 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 2,59,400	(£25,940).
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 46,29,700	(£462,970).
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 2,20,000	(£ 22,000).

Head Office—Calcutta.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., Merchant.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs Borradaile, Schiller & Co.

SETH A. APCAR, Esq., of Messrs. Apcar & Co.

C. E. CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. Cresswell & Co.

MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

BABOO DOORGAKISHEN LAW, of Messrs. Fraunkissen, Law & Co.

BABOO HERRALAUL SEAL, Zemindar.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)

E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.

The Bank of England,

and

National Provincial Bank of England.

Office in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives on Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal				4	per cent.
"	6	"	"	5	"
"	12	"	"	6	"

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India Bombay, 23rd March 1867.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—Old Sores, Wounds and Ulcers—The readiness with which Holloway's unguent removes all obstructions in the circulation of the vessels and lymphatics explains their irresistible influence in healing old sores, bad wounds, and indolent ulcers. To insure the desired effect, the skin surrounding the diseased part should be fomented, dried, and immediately well rubbed with the Ointment. This will give purity to the foul blood, and strength to the weakened nerves—the only conditions necessary for the cure of all those hideous ulcerations which render life almost intolerable. No sooner is this Ointment's protective power exerted than the destructive process ceases and the constructive business begins—new, healthy growths appear, to fill up the lately painful, excavated pit.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.	W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Lewis J. M. Mason, Esq.	Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
William Aikin, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
H. G. Ashhurst, Esq.	Dadabhai Naorojee, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Thomas Simpson, Esq.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	Francis Tothill, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	

ACTUARY & GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.—John Elphick Leyland, Esq.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1863	300,690	16	5
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of	64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents, DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1863	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.

D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.

H. PERNTIS, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
C. M. KEIR, Esq.
A. STEWART, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld.)

11th July 1866.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS in different parts of Bombay, large and small. For Rent and other particulars apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co.
No. 7 Forbes Street.

TO BE LET.—TWO GROUND FLOORS of a building situated in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate which are now occupied as a Show Room or Godowns. Rent for each not less than Rupees 250 per month. Also, the Office lately vacate of by Mr. Corter Solicitors, rent Rs. 225. For further information, apply at the premises.

TO LET.—From the 7th April, the large and commodious BUNGALOW, situated on the West side of Malabar Hill, at present occupied by J. O'LEARY, Esq. For Rent and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama's Estate.

Bombay, 1st April 1867.

TO LET.—From the 1st proximo, the large and Commodious